The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.....NO. 6005. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MERCHANTS'

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,

OFFICE, NO. 37 BROADWAY.

ORGANIZED

Under the Laws of the State of New-York, and has

Deposited One Hundred Thousand Dol-

lars, with the State Department,

as SECURITY to POLICY-HOLDERS.

ON THE MUTUAL PLAN.

THE MERCHANTS'

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

issue Life and Endowment Policies, free from restric-

tions on travel and occupation, and which permit resi-

dence anywhere, without extra charge.

All policies are non-forfeitable, and participate in the profits of the Company.

No other Company presents a policy more secure and liberal in its provisions, and so equitable in all its arrangements for the benefit of the insured.

The business of the Company is conducted on the mutual plan.

Policy-holders are members of the Company, and entitled to vote for Directors, according to the amount of insurance.

OFFICERS.

WILLIAM T. PHIPPS, President.

A. D. HOLLY, Secretary.

HENRY HILTON, Counsel.

G. S. PAINE, M. D., Medical Examiner.

EXTRACT

From the Report of the Superintendent of the In-

surance Department of the State of New-

York, of the affairs of the

MERCHANTS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

I find, after a careful examination of the affairs of said Company, that its affairs are managed and conducted in a manner which entitles it to the confidence of its policy-holders and the public.

GEORGE W. MILLER,

Superintendent.

(Dated)

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1870.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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WILLIAM H. LYON.....Wm. H. Lyon & Co.

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O. S. PAINE, M. D.....No. 49 East 31st-st.

JOHN W. SIMONS.....Kirkman & Sons.

WILLIAM M. WILSON.....No. 7 St. Luke's place.

From the New-York Times, May 5, 1870.

We published yesterday the official programme of the new Merchants' Life Insurance Company, and now take pleasure in saying, after thorough inquiries as to the nature of the terms of business proposed and the respectability of the Board of Management, that the office is entitled to the most liberal support on both accounts. The President, Mr. Phipps, is supported by a responsible, and, in some of our citizens, well-known, list of directors, most of them, as the style of the Company implies, solid merchants of New-York. Their legal adviser is Judge Henry Hilton.

THE OFFICERS OF THIS COMPANY ARE PREPARED TO MAKE LIBERAL TERMS WITH RESPONSIBLE AND EFFICIENT LIFE INSURANCE MEN FROM EVERY QUARTER.

EUROPE.

Proposed Basis of Peace Agreed on by the Neutral Powers.

Luxembourg to be Annexed to Prussia.

The German Empire to be Recognized by Europe.

France to Pay Two Hundred and Fifty Millions of Dollars.

Latest Aspect of the Luxembourg Question.

The War Dispatches Continue to be Flatly Contradictory.

PEACE PROPOSALS.

Basis Agreed Upon by Representatives of Neutral Powers in Berlin—Absorption of Luxembourg—Recognition of the German Empire and Indemnity by France.

LONDON, Dec. 19—6 P. M.—A special dispatch to the Manchester *Guardian*, from Berlin, says: A conference of the representatives of the neutral Powers has been held at the Foreign Office here, at which the following basis for peace was agreed to:

"First—Acquiescence in the annexation of Luxembourg to Prussia.

Second—The recognition of the German Empire.

Third—The payment by France of an indemnity to Germany of 1,300,000,000 francs; the razing of two fortresses on the German frontier, and the cession of a portion of Alsace."

LUXEMBOURG.

The Deputies on Bismarck's Complaint—The Count's Circular—Bart Granville's Dispatch to Count Bismarck—Feeling in the Grand Duchy.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 19.—An informal meeting of the Luxembourg Deputies having been held to consider the complaints of Count von Bismarck, and especially those regarding M. Odent, the French Consul, and the shelter afforded French soldiers, Herr Fohl, representative of the Duchy at Berlin, was sent to Versailles to explain the facts to the King.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—The *Provinz Zeitung*, of this city, says that Count von Bismarck's circular of the 3d inst., concludes as follows: "Prussia is freed from the obligations of neutrality respecting Luxembourg, and has the liberty now to enforce her claims against the Duchy for violations of neutrality."

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The *Observer* says that Earl Granville's dispatch to Count von Bismarck expresses the hope that Prussia will abstain from the enforcement of her theories, and will frame an amicable arrangement. The Bishop of Luxembourg, on the part of the inhabitants, thanks the King of Holland for his cheering language denouncing the transfer of the Duchy to Prussia. The people of Luxembourg vote almost unanimously in favor of the independence of the Duchy.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Prince Henry, of Luxembourg, has sent Prussia an official disavowal that Luxembourg neutrality had been violated by his permission.

THE WAR.

Dispatches from Bordeaux—Determination to Resist Growing Strength—Brittany Pouring Her Population into Arms—The Situation on the Loire.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 19.—Some of the journals here have asserted that there have been troubles in Paris; that Gustave Flourens had been imprisoned and Blanqui shot, and that the Government paid no attention to the report; but semi-official advices from Paris state that Paris was quiet and animated with one sentiment, that of the common defence. The reports from the forces in the east and north of France are good. There has been some excitement here owing to the promulgation of false news over the forged signature of M. Gambetta, the purpose being apparently to cause a reaction by the dissemination of news unfavorable to the French armies. Dispatches of this sort, purporting to come from Havre, have appeared simultaneously in all parts of the country. It was soon demonstrated, however, that it was a Prussian device. It is a noticeable fact that the opposition journals are more bitterly violent toward the Prussians than ever. A great meeting was held here yesterday, which was addressed by M. Crémieux and others. The sentiment that the French would defend their own country to the last received a most enthusiastic endorsement. Britany is greatly excited. The people are all taking up arms, and so great are the numbers of troops going forward that the roads are almost closed to public travel.

ADDITIONAL REPORTS.

The Government here announces that the Prussians have as yet made no attack on Havre. There had been skirmishes at some distance from the city, but the enemy had discontinued his advance in that direction. The Prussians, 21,000 strong, attacked Unita, yesterday, with eleven batteries, and after a combat of five hours, in which they sustained heavy losses, occupied the place. It is expected that the battle will be resumed today. The Prussians attacked Gen. Chanzy, yesterday, but not in force, and were easily repulsed. The operations were mere skirmishes. The enemy falls back as Gen. Bourbaki advances. The French troops have reoccupied Vierzon.

PARIS.

Official advices to Dec., 17 have been received from Paris. The city was calm and the people confident. The supply of food will last a long time. The army and people are eager for battle. Dispatches from Gambetta had been received in Paris, dated from the 5th to the 13th, giving full details of recent military events.

German Dispatches—The Repulses at Vendome and Epinay.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 16.—The Tenth Prussian Corps, on occupying Vendôme, on Friday, captured six guns and one *mitrailleuse*. On the next day, Gen. Von der Tann took Epinay, with 200 prisoners.

A German detachment from Chartres defeated six French battalions at Brou. The loss of the latter was 100, and that of the Germans was thirty-five killed and wounded.

Paris—Plentiful Supplies—The German Parliamentary Deputation—The Bombardment.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—News has been received from Paris that provisions were plentiful and will last for three months, and that great confidence was felt in future successes. The deputation of the North German Reichstag has been received grandly at Versailles, where a banquet was given in their honor by the King. The bombardment of Paris is soon to begin at any moment, as the Prussian supplies and ammunition have been fully recruited.

Operations in the North—Evacuation of Amiens by the Germans—Gen. Faidherbe.

LONDON, Dec. 19, Evening.—The Germans have evacuated Amiens. They retired toward Clermont, but announced their intention to return soon. The Germans are reported to have captured Hain, in the Department of Somme. Twenty thousand Germans have passed Chauny. Gen. Faidherbe has advanced beyond Amiens. The Lille *Zone* ascribes the entire movements of the Prussians in the North of France to an attempt to arrest the designs of and capture the French Gen. Faidherbe.

A Naval Engagement on the Brazilian Coast—Two French Gun-Boats Sunk by a German Frigate.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Nov. 20.—A rumor is current in town that there has been a naval engagement off the coast of Brazil between a Prussian frigate and two French gun-boats; that the fight lasted for several hours, and was terminated by the Prussian sinking the Frenchmen. The names of the vessels engaged are not known, nor is the loss of life stated.

Miscellaneous—Proclamation of the French National Rulers to Europe—Secret Political Mission to Berlin—Bismarck—Politician Gramont's Letter to the Czar on Bismarck—English Sympathy with France.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Dispatches from Versailles announce that Count von Bismarck has issued an order directing the destruction of the national forests of France in the districts surrounding Versailles and Paris. This order is regarded as timely, as it enables the peasants to procure fuel and assist in the military operations....Dispatches from Berlin state that the Prussian Government has issued orders for the arrest of the rioters who were engaged in the recent disturbances in that city. They are charged with treasonable plot....The St. Petersburg correspondent who sent to the Foreign papers a summary of President Grant's letter to the Czar concerning joint mediation between Russia and France, has been banished to Olonetz. The letter was considered private, and therefore its publication was an offense and personal insult to the Czar.... A large open-air meeting was held yesterday (Sunday) in Trafalgar-square, at which speeches were made and resolutions adopted sympathizing with France....It is said that Mazzini is the adviser of Minister Gambetta.

The King of Bavaria announces the concurrence of all the German Princes and the Hanse town in bestowing upon King William of Prussia the Imperial Crown as Frederick William I.

The University of Gottingen sarcastically invites the Dublin University for asking joint intervention to save the literary treasures in Paris. The communication refers ungraciously to the siege of Delhi and other tokens of British civilization.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 19.—The *Nouveau Siècle* denies the Prussian statement that French troops and batteries marching to join the Army of the North were suffered to cross portions of Belgian territory.

KOENIGSBERG, Dec. 20.—A dispatch was received here, today, from Pillau, announcing that the five French frigates which recently passed the Skager Rack and the Great Belt, have been sighted off that port. Pillau is only twenty-five miles from this city, and there is consequently considerable alarm felt in some quarters. It is believed, however, that the preparations made to meet the enemy are ample.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Spanish Cortes and the King Elect—Treasury Bonds to be Issued—Queen and Prince—President Grants Message—Italy and the Pope—Intolerance in Russia—The British Parliament—The Release of the Fenians.

MADRID, Dec. 18.—A caucus of the Deputies of the majority in the Cortes last night adopted a resolution in favor of a dissolution of the Cortes as soon as the new King has taken the oath of office.

MADRID, Dec. 19.—An early date was fixed yesterday for the reception of King Amadeus. Spanish Treasury bonds are to be issued, repayable at any time between four and eighteen months. In the Cortes on Friday, the Ministry made an explanation to the effect that Señor Olozaga, formerly Minister to Paris, left France because Spain recognized the Government of National Defense, but not the Republic. Señor Rocafra, in some remarks, said the language of President Grant's Message about Cuba was without significance, as Spain was ready to accept a mixed commission for the settlement of American claims connected with Cuba. Señor Morey submitted the annual budget, which exhibits a deficit of 238,000,000 of reals. He announced that the Government is able to meet the interest on the external debt, and proposes to obtain a loan of ninety millions within the country, at twelve per cent. interest, redeemable every eighteen months. Señor Morey, in a speech, expressed his opposition to the imposition of any new taxes, or the negotiation of any more loans after the one now proposed. He expected to reduce the expenses one-half, and to economize otherwise to the amount of fifty millions.

FLORENCE, Dec. 18.—A bill introduced into the Italian Parliament guaranteeing the Papal prerogatives, and the perfect freedom of the Ecumenical Council, has passed through Committee.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 19.—The Czar has severely reprimanded the corporation of Moscow for petitioning in behalf of a free Press, religious toleration and other reforms.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The *Post* understands that Parliament meets on the 7th of February, when the Army and Navy estimates will be instantly submitted. The Fenians, 31,000 strong, attacked Unita, yesterday, with eleven batteries, and after a combat of five hours, in which they sustained heavy losses, occupied the place. It is expected that the battle will be resumed today. The Fenians attacked Gen. Chanzy, yesterday, but not in force, and were easily repulsed. The operations were mere skirmishes. The enemy falls back as Gen. Bourbaki advances. The French troops have reoccupied Vierzon.

DUBLIN, Dec. 18.—The *Irish Times* announces, on the authority of a letter from Premier Gladstone, that the immediate release of the Fenians now confined in prisons in Great Britain has been decided upon.

Graves of Americans who Fell in the Russian Service in the Crimea.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 19.—Private letters from Ex-Gov. Curtin, the American Minister at St. Petersburg, state that he recently paid a hurried visit to Sevastopol and examined the condition of the graves of the Americans who fell in the Russian service during the Crimean war. Four physicians were buried in one tomb in the old orthodox Church of the Transfiguration. The tomb is surmounted by a monument of red marble with the appropriate inscriptions: "To A. A. Marshall, of California; Henry Clark, of New-York; D. T. Jones, of Maryland; C. A. Deidesser, of Pennsylvania." At the top of the pyramid had been placed a ball and cross of white marble, which had fallen down and lay scattered. Gov. Curtin has had the necessary repairs made, and took precautions to secure its preservation in the future.

A Successor to Mr. Drake in the United States Senate.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 19.—Hon. D. T. Jewett, of this City, has been appointed United States Senator by Gov. McClurg, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the restoration of Hon. Charles T. Drake. Mr. Jewett left for Washington to-night.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 19.—The House, today, submitted eight articles of impeachment against Gov. Holden, which were sent to the Senate. The Court of Impeachment will organize as soon as the Chief-Justice is notified and arrives in the city.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Blast of Montevideo—Thousand Pillage of Four Hours After Capture—Foreign Merchants Leaving in Masses—Wreck of a French Vessel—Gatherings of the Crews.

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 20.—The siege promises to continue until the fate of the army under Gen. Suarez, the forlorn hope of Gen. Saenz, is known. News is expected within a fortnight, and if favorable to the besieging forces they will probably take possession without firing another shot, as on previous occasions.

THREATENED PILLAGE.

Late reports from trustworthy sources, are to the effect that the besieging General will within a few days forward to Gen. Saenz his ultimatum for a surrender, with a circular addressed to the Diplomatic Corps, stating that, should the terms be rejected, they will be given forty-eight hours to provide for the safety of the lives and property of foreigners; that at the expiration of the specified time an attack will be made upon the city, and that when the troops force an entrance the city will be given up to them for four hours, and they will be relieved of all responsibility for loss of life or for property taken or destroyed within that time.

SUICIDE.

The bank of Maua & Co. has resumed business. Many foreigners in business here, among them several Americans, are dissatisfied with the unsettled condition of the country, and are preparing to wind up their affairs and leave for their former homes. A durable peace seems to be as remote as ever.

SUFFERINGS OF A WRECKED CREW.

The French ship *Antonia* was wrecked off the coast of Patagonia a short time ago. A portion of the crew manned one of the ship's boats and put to sea, and on the 15th inst. made Buenos Ayres, after twenty-three days of intense suffering and great peril. They reported that the remainder of the crew had landed on a small island in the neighborhood of the wreck, and a French man-of-war has been dispatched to the designated place to rescue the castaways, if they still survive.

The Approaching Paraguayan Election—Withdrawal of Worshippers and Their Candidature—Indian Atrocities.

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Nov. 14.—The excitement caused by the approaching election of a President, according to the requirements of the newly-framed Constitution, is very great. The two prominent candidates for Presidential honors are Señores Rivarola and Barreiro. The contest will be very close, but thus far it is difficult to anticipate what the result will be.

EXODUS OF FOREIGNERS.

The exodus of foreigners and foreign capital continues. The Press has taken alarm and endeavors to impress the powers that be that something must speedily be done to stay the flight of those, the only sources of wealth for the country.

BARBARITIES BY INDIANS.

The Indians along the Chaloo side of the River Paraguay, are committing depredations, besides overrunning the territory of the Argentine Republic bordering on Patagonia. They have attacked several river craft, among which an Italian also is mentioned, containing ten persons, who are slaughtered by them and the vessel burnt.

TERRIFIC GAS EXPLOSION.

The Gas Holder of the Cincinnati Gas-Works Ignites—Explosion of 450,000 Feet of Gas—Effect of the Explosion—No Lives Lost.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 19.—At 5 P. M. today a terrible explosion occurred at the gas-works. At the time of the explosion the holder contained 450,000 cubic feet of gas. Persons who were within a few minutes of the site of the gas-works, first noticed a low rumbling sound and an oppressive condition of the atmosphere, like that attending an earthquake, when suddenly red and white colored flames suddenly shot upward, lighting up the heavens and reflecting the outlines of the surrounding hills. The report of the explosion was heard at a distance of several miles. The eight immense columns that supported the holder were thrown down and for the most part broken to pieces, some portions fell across the roof of the office, crushing it in and making a wreck of the place. The holder was constructed of No. 12 gauge iron, and was regarded to be one of the best in the United States, and was erected in the place of one that was destroyed by an explosion in the Summer of 1869. It had a capacity 450,000 cubic feet. The builders of the Company in the neighborhood of the holder were somewhat scorched by the flames, and were otherwise injured by the flying and falling masses of iron. No person was at the holder when the explosion occurred, and at present the cause is unknown. Only one man was injured, and he slightly, by fire, although forty men were at work at the retorts a few hundred feet away. The loss to the Company will be about $100,000.

FALL OF AN EMBANKMENT.

Twenty Railroad Laborers Buried in a Cut—Only Five Rescued Alive up to Last Night—Three Dead Bodies Found.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 19.—An embankment in a deep cut on the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, between Lebanon Hollow and Eaxville, caved in early this morning. Fifteen or twenty workmen were buried in the ruins, nine of whom have been recovered, three of them dead and two fatally injured. They were mostly new hands, and their names are unknown. The search for the others is delayed by the night.

Election of a New Mayor at Worcester—Preparations for the Obsequies of the Late Mayor Blake.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 19.—At a meeting of the City Council, this evening, Hon. Henry Chapin, Judge of Probate, was unanimously elected Mayor, to fill the unexpired term of Mayor Elder. Judge Chapin, in accepting the position, closed his remarks as follows:

"The time may come when the cloud which now surrounds us will show its silver lining, but never shall we fail to be grateful that we have had the benefit of the great ability and the consecrated efforts of one who had the best interests of the city at heart, and who labored for those interests with a devotion which was never surpassed."

Judge Chapin was elected Mayor of this city in 1849, serving two terms, and declined re-election. The Council is making arrangements for the funeral of Mayor Blake, which will be held under the direction of the city officers. It also passed a suitable resolution to the memory of the deceased, and voted to "provide for the remains some suitable place of interment and place over them some fitting monument to attest the gratitude and affection with which he will be remembered by all classes of our citizens." Other branches of the city authorities also passed resolutions of grief, and banks and other business concerns with which Mr. Blake was intimately connected testified their grief at his death. Mr. McAllister, the foreman, injured by the explosion, is said to be improving.

A heavy snow-storm prevails here to-night.

Above the Clouds—The Weather and Scenery on Mount Washington.

SUMMIT OF MOUNT WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The barometer at 2 o'clock was 22.13, a change since yesterday of plus 1.82; the thermometer was 5°, a change of plus 10°; wind north-west; velocity of the wind, thirty-five miles per hour. The storm of yesterday has passed, and today it has been very fine weather for this locality. The clouds were mostly below us—to the west an unbroken sea; to the east, broken up in heavy drifting masses. Some very fine photographs are secured of the clouds, and frost scenes have been secured by the artists.

Noon o'clock, P. M.—Barometer, 22.05; thermometer, 2° below zero; relative humidity, 55; wind north-west; velocity of wind, sixty-five miles per hour. Dense clouds on the mountains.

AN OLD ACADEMY BURNED.

Total Destruction of Phillips Exeter Academy, the "Rugby" School of New-England.

Phillips Exeter Academy, whose total destruction by an incendiary fire on Sunday morning is mentioned in a telegram from Exeter, N. H., is one of the oldest, best and most widely-known institutions of learning in New-England. It was founded and liberally endowed in April, 1781, by John Phillips, LL.D., a native of Andover, Mass., who, on reaching manhood, removed to Exeter and made that town his residence. Mr. Phillips was also a liberal patron of the sister institution at Andover, which is also known as Phillips Academy, and besides gave a large sum to Princeton College, and founded a professorship of theology at Dartmouth. The Exeter Academy is the oldest institution of learning established by State authority in New-Hampshire, Dartmouth College having been chartered by royal grant in 1769. The charter of the Academy was extremely liberal, and all its property was exempted from taxation forever. The sum given it by Mr. Phillips was at least equal to $65,000, which, considering the time it was bestowed, was munificent indeed.

The constitution and by-laws, drafted by the founder's own hand, expressly declare that "the first principal design of this institution is the promoting of virtue and true piety, useful knowledge being subservient thereto." From the beginning unusual facilities were afforded worthy needy students, through scholarships and exemption from the payment of tuition; and these benefactions have not been unworthily bestowed, has been shown time and again. As the late Prof. J. G. Hoyt said, in an article published in the *North American Review*, the old statement to such men as Jared Sparks, John G. Palfrey, and George Bancroft was certainly not a bad showing. Only here and there, on the list, named showed that he had not ceased to be grateful for the advantages he had enjoyed at this institution, as he sent from Germany a liberal sum to be devoted to young meritorious students at the Academy.

The building which has just been destroyed was a frame structure, erected in 1794. Twenty-five years later two wings were added, but it has not for some years been equal to the needs of the institution, and should its destruction now induce the trustees and friends of the Academy to contribute funds for the erection of another building adequate to the demands upon it, the present loss may not prove a very great disadvantage.

The list of graduates includes the names of many who have added greatly to the honor of the country. Of the number may be mentioned Rufus Choate, Daniel Webster, Edward Everett, John A. Dix, Jared Sparks, George Bancroft, John P. Hale, William H. C. Oliver W. E., and Ephraim Peabody, Benjamin F. Butler, Prof. Francis Bowen, Amos T. Akerman, Levi Scott Saltonstall and Prof. Alpheus S. Packard. Two ex-Presidents, Lincoln and Grant, have sent thither their sons to be fitted for college. The school is a classical one, devoting itself entirely to fitting young men for college, and in Yale, Dartmouth, Harvard, Williams, Bowdoin and Amherst, as well as Princeton, the students from Exeter stand equal to that furnished by any other institution in the country. In fact, at Harvard College it has long been regarded as the best. At times the Boston Latin School has made energetic attempts to rival, if not to surpass it, but the Exeter boys have usually been able to gain the highest rank after a year in the classes at that University.

The old building was in August, 1838, the scene of a gathering such as has seldom been seen in this country. At that date Dr. Abbot completed his term of fifty years' service, and a celebration of a most interesting character was appropriately accepted. The occasion was seized upon by some of his former pupils as a suitable opportunity to testify to him publicly the gratitude and love they all felt toward him. Prof. Hoyt, from whose paper we have already quoted, describes the result in these terms:

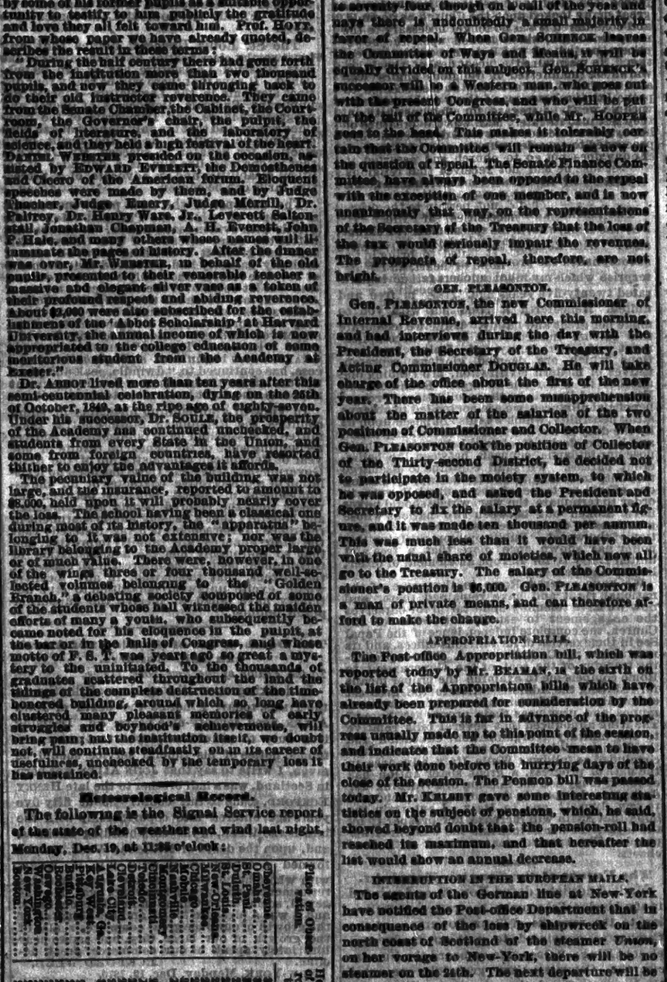
"During the half century there had gone forth from the institution more than two thousand pupils, and now they came thronging back to do honor to their instructor. They came from the Senate Chamber, the Cabinet, the Counsel-room, the Governor's chair, the pulpit, the fields of literature, and the laboratory of science, and they held a high festival of the heart. Daniel Webster presided on the occasion, assisted by Edward Everett, the Demosthenes and Cicero of the American forum. Eloquent speeches were made by them, and by Judge Chenery, Judge Emery, Judge Merrill, Dr. Palfrey, Dr. Henry Ware, Jr., Leverett Saltonstall, Jonathan Chapman, A. H. Everett, John P. Hale, and many other whose names will live in the annals of history. After the dinner was over, Mr. Webster, in behalf of the old pupils, presented to their venerable teacher a massive and elegant silver vase as a token of their profound respect and abiding reverence. About $2,000 were also subscribed for the establishments of two Abbot Scholarship at Harvard. The income of the annual income of which is now appropriated to the college education of some meritorious student from the Academy at Exeter."

Dr. Abbot lived more than ten years after this semi-centennial celebration, dying on the 25th of October, 1849, at the ripe age of eighty-seven. Under his successor, Dr. Soule, the prosperity of the Academy has continued unchecked, and students from every State in the Union, and some from foreign countries, have resorted thither to enjoy the advantages it affords.

The pecuniary value of the buildings was not large, and the insurance, it appears, amounts to $6,000, held upon it will probably nearly cover the loss. The school having been a classical one during most of its history, the "apparatus" belonging to it was not extensive; nor was the library belonging to the Academy proper large or of much value. There were, however, in one of the upper rooms three or four thousand well-selected volumes belonging to the "Golden Branch," a debating society composed of some of the students whose hall witnessed the maiden efforts of many a youth, who subsequently became noted for his eloquence in the pulpit, at the bar, in the halls of Congress, and even, if memoirs of P. S. S. were years ago so great a mystery to the uninitiated. To the thousands of graduates scattered throughout the land the tidings of the complete destruction of the time-honored building, around which so long have clustered many pleasant memories of early days, of youthful sports and merriments, will bring pain; but the institution itself, we doubt not, will continue steadfastly on in its career of usefulness, unchecked by the temporary loss it has sustained.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Monday, Dec. 19, at 11:28 o'clock:



WASHINGTON.

Amendments of the Election Laws—Senator Schurz and His Resolution—The Pension Bill—A Report of the Internal Tax—Appropriation Bills—Investigation of the Rhode Island Election—A Roll Day in the Senate—Various Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The amendments to secure the better enforcement of the Election laws, already noticed in these dispatches, were introduced in the House today, by Judge Churchill. The amendments provide for the appointment by the Circuit Court for cities of 20,000 inhabitants of two persons for each election district, to be known as supervisors of election, and sets forth their duties and powers in detail; among which is the right to canvass all votes cast at elections for members of Congress, to the end that each candidate for such office shall receive every vote which may be thrown for him. They also provide for the appointment of special deputy marshals in each city, with full powers of enforcing obedience to the laws relating to elections of members of Congress; punish any interference by any one under any pretense with the supervisors and marshals, and any neglect or refusal on the part of these officers to perform their whole duty; make void all votes cast for any member of Congress in any district where the national officers are not allowed freely to discharge their duties; confer upon the National Courts power to try all prosecutions, whether civil or criminal, brought against any officer named in the bill, for any act done by him thereunder; provide means for the transfer to those Courts of all such actions begun in the State Courts; and require the Circuit Court of the United States to select one of the Circuit Court Commissioners in each judicial district, who is to be known as chief supervisor in the district, and who shall receive and have charge of all oaths of office, records, returns, and documents relating to elections for members of Congress in the judicial district for which he shall be designated; and who, also, in all election districts where, by the provisions of the act, in consequence of the supervisors being prevented from discharging their duties, the votes cast for members of Congress shall be void, shall make report of that fact to the House of Representatives. The pay of marshals and supervisors is fixed at $5 per day, and sections 5 and 6 of the act of last July are repealed.

SENATOR SCHURZ AND HIS RESOLUTION.

Senator Schurz's resolution, on which there were two days' debate last week, was today quietly referred, at his own request, to the Senate Committee on Political Disabilities. This will prevent any more debate on the subject at present, but in the meantime Senator Schurz has objected to the confirmation in Executive Session of the persons nominated by the President, in place of those removed for bolting. Mr. Schurz it is said has asked that these nominations be postponed until after the holiday recess, in the belief that efforts which are now making to heal the dissensions in Missouri will be successful. The result is hoped for, however, rather than expected. The question which Senators feel most concerned about is: "Does Senator Schurz really mean to stand by the party and its candidate in 1872?"

REPEAL OF THE INCOME TAX.

The movement in the House, looking to instructing the Ways and Means Committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing the income tax failed, for want of time, the morning hour expiring before a call of the yeas and nays could be reached. The House refused to second the demand for the previous question by sixty-four to seventy-four, though on a call of the yeas and nays there is undoubtedly a small majority in favor of repeal. When Gen. Schenck leaves the Committee of Ways and Means, it will be equally divided on this subject. Gen. Schenck's successor will be a Western man, who goes out with the present Congress, and who will be put on the tail of the Committee, while Mr. Hooper rises to the head. This makes it tolerably certain that the Committee will remain as now on the question of repeal. The Senate Finance Committee, have always been opposed to the repeal with the exception of one member, and is now unanimously that way, on the representations of the Secretary of the Treasury that the loss of the tax would seriously impair the revenues. The prospects of repeal, therefore, are not bright.

GEN. PLEASONTON.

Gen. Pleasonton, the new Commissioner of Internal Revenue, arrived here this morning, and had interviews during the day with the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, and Acting Commissioner Douglas. He will take charge of the office about the first of the new year. There has been some misapprehension about the matter of the salaries of the two positions of Commissioner and Collector. When Gen. Pleasonton took the position of Collector of the Thirty-second District, he decided not to participate in the moiety system, to which he was opposed, and asked the President and Secretary to fix the salary at a permanent figure, and it was made ten thousand per annum. This was much less than it would have been with the usual share of moieties, which now all go to the Treasury. The salary of the Commissioner's position is $6,000. Gen. Pleasonton is a man of private means, and can therefore afford to make the change.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Post-office Appropriation bill, which was reported today by Mr. Beaman, is the sixth on the list of the Appropriation bills which have already been prepared for consideration by the Committee. This is far in advance of the progress usually made up to this point of the session, and indicates that the Committee mean to have their work done before the hurrying days of the close of the session. The Pension bill was passed today. Mr. Kelsey gave some interesting statistics on the subject of pensions, which, he said, showed beyond doubt that the pension-roll had reached its maximum, and that hereafter the list would show an annual decrease.

INTERRUPTION IN THE EUROPEAN MAILS.

The agents of the German line at New-York have notified the Post-office Department that in consequence of the loss by shipwreck on the north coast of Scotland of the steamer Union, on her voyage to New-York, there will be no steamer on the 24th. The next departure will be Dec. 27.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION FRAUDS.

Mr. Jenckes proposes to have the late Rhode Island election investigated, and he introduced a resolution in the House today directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the bribery and fraud lately practiced in his district, and to prepare a bill for the more effectual prevention of such frauds. The resolution was agreed to, but it is questionable whether the Committee will be able, with its numerous duties, to give the subject the attention at this session which it seems to deserve.

THE BURNED-OUT MARKETMEN.

The House today promptly required the new Market-house Company to prepare temporary structures for the relief of the marketmen who were burned out on Sunday morning last. This will require an expenditure by the Company of nearly $20,000. In the meantime, the construction of the new market-house will be pushed with vigor.

A DULL DAY IN THE SENATE.

The dullest day in the Senate thus far has been today. Early in the morning hour the joint resolution from the Committee on Printing, providing for a change in the manner of publishing the Patent Office Reports was reported, and two hours were spent in discussing, smoothing and passing it. An hour more was taken up with debate on a motion to postpone the bill for the payment of the claim of J. Milton Best, a war claim which meets with little favor. Among the morning offerings was a remonstrance from 180 clerks of the Third Auditor's Office against the passage of the bill making forced assessments on Government employes for charitable purposes. The Sin Domingo resolutions did not come up, as anticipated, but the attempt to have Mr. Morton's resolution up will certainly be made tomorrow. A bill for the admission of Colorado into the Union was introduced, and a sharp fight is threatened.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE POSTAL LAWS.

The codification of the Postal laws, embracing a repeal of the franking privilege, passed by the House, came into the Senate today, and was referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads. It will be considered at the regular meeting of that Committee, Thursday. The repeal of the franking privilege will be met in the Senate in a somewhat different temper from its reception last session. Still the friends of the measure have little hope of its success. The Committee favors the abolition of the privilege as it did last session. To-morrow morning the Committee has a special meeting to act on the nominations from the Post-office Department referred to it, among which is the name of the Postmaster at Albany, to whose confirmation there is opposition.

VISITORS IN THE SENATE.

Lieut-Gov. Dunn, of Louisiana, a black man, was on the floor of the Senate today and received marked attention from several Senators. Ex-Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut, was on the floor at the same time.

COPYRIGHTS.

The number of copyrights issued since the business was transferred to the Library of Congress has reached 5,000. The week before last showed a large increase in the publishing business over any previous week since the transfer, and over last week, indicating the culmination of the publishers' preparations for the holidays.

NATIONAL ASYLUM FOR SOLDIERS.

The managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers met today, at 12 o'clock, at the Surgeon-General's office. There were present Gen. Butler, Gen. Martindale, Hon. L. B. Gurnsey, Dr. Wolcott, Gov. Hayes and Judge Bond. President Grant, the Secretary of War, Gen. Belknap, and Jay Cooke, are expected to be present at the meeting to-morrow. The managers will have several meetings, as there is much important business to transact. A fourth asylum, to be located at Fortress Monroe, is to be established. Capt. Pulsifer T. Woodfin arrived here today with ten disabled soldiers from the asylum in Maine, who are transferred to the asylum in this city.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The President, today, sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Andrew J. Shamino, to be Agent for the Blackfeet and other neighboring tribes; Henry Stover, to be Governor of Utah Territory; Marcus Burpee, of Dakota, to be Collector of Customs at Marblehead, Mass.; W. T. Wareing, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for New-Mexico; Samuel L. Barr, to be Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Texas.

To be Postmasters—H. N. Parks at Blackfoot and other neighboring tribes; Henry Stover, to be Governor of Utah Territory; Marcus Burpee, of Dakota, to be Collector of Customs at Marblehead, Mass.; W. T. Wareing, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for New-Mexico; Samuel L. Barr, to be Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Texas.

To be Postmasters—H. N. Parks at Whitehall, N. Y.; John Henry Harvard, at West Point, N. Y.; A. J. Goodrich, at Port Byron, N. Y.; Marcus Burpee, at Clyde, N. Y.; John Bede, at Gladstone, N. Y.; Isaac Sherwood, at Hammondsport, N. Y.; W. H. Barford, at Stony Valley, Miss.; H. S. Wiehl, at Glenwood, Iowa; F. J. Bullock, at Spottsylvania, Va.; W. M. Hostetter, at New-Lisbon, Ohio.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate, this afternoon, confirmed Robert C. W. Jewell, of Mississippi, as Consul at Canton, China.

THE CHIEF-JUSTICE OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Ex-Senator Drake took the oath of office and entered upon the duties as Chief-Justice of the Court of Claims this morning. He was introduced to the Bar by the senior Judge, Loring, when he made a few remarks, asking that the gentlemen would excuse him for any imperfection until he should become better acquainted with the business and usages of the Court. The first case taken up was one involving the loyalty of the litigants.

SOUTHERN LANDS SOLD FOR TAXES.

The House Committee on the Judiciary today agreed to report the Senate bill for the relief of purchasers of lands sold for direct taxes in the late insurrectionary States. It provides for the repurchase, by the original owner or his heirs, on payment of taxes due and all costs and expenses.

THE CROPS.

Report of the Department of Agriculture—Estimates of the Yield of Cotton and Sugar.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The report of the Department of Agriculture, up to December, says: "A compilation of the elements of acreage and the condition of the October report, without allowing for possible drawbacks from weather, pointed to a crop of cotton exceeding three and a half millions of bales. None of the contingencies so liable to reduce production have occurred since that date to vit

The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Saturday, December 20, 1879.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAM-SHIP PALMYRA.

The Cunard steam-ship Palmyra, which left Liverpool on Dec. 6, and Queenstown on Dec. 7, reached this port yesterday. Her dates are later by two days than those of the correspondents had already published.

Yesterday the well-known poetic painter, was made officially welcomed at Paris on the 6th inst. The Prince Consort's visit to the Emperor and Empress of the French was returned by the Queen's visit to Chiselhurst on the 7th inst. The Queen was accompanied by the Princess Beatrice, whose presence in Paris was specially announced. Considerable and unusual preparations were made for the reception of the Queen, and the Emperor and Empress received her at the railway station with great ceremony. The Queen and Princess Beatrice were then driven to the Elysee Palace, where a state dinner was given in honor of the visit. The Queen left Paris on the 8th inst. for Cherbourg, on her way to Osborne House, Isle of Wight.

The Duke of Cambridge has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Ireland, in succession to Lord Strathnairn, who has resigned.

The well-known Christmas number of Punch, which is always looked for with much interest, has appeared. The frontispiece is a humorous picture of the Prince of Wales's visit to India. The pictorial contents are numerous and amusing, and the literary matter is up to the usual standard of excellence.

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The Queen visited the Empress Eugenie at Farnborough, Hants, on the 10th inst. The Empress Eugenie accompanied by Queen Victoria returned to Windsor Castle. The Empress Eugenie and her party drove to the Military station and after partaking of refreshments returned to the Castle. The Empress Eugenie left Windsor for Farnborough at 11:15 A. M. As the Empress entered the train the Queen waved her handkerchief as a parting salute. The Empress Eugenie has been made the recipient of the Garter.

The suite of Royal visitors at Windsor Castle, opposite the Queen's private apartments, have been vacated, and are being prepared for the reception of the Empress Eugenie. Gentlemen of the household of the Empress Eugenie have been arriving at Windsor Castle. Preparations are being made for the reception of the Empress Eugenie. Her suite will consist of about twenty persons. Rooms have been made in the Castle for the Empress Eugenie's physician, who will be in attendance on her during her visit. The Empress Eugenie will be accompanied by Prince Imperial, who will attend a meeting of the Chiselhurst Volunteers, in his uniform of a Lieutenant of Artillery. The Empress Eugenie will be accompanied by Prince Imperial, who will attend a meeting of the Chiselhurst Volunteers, in his uniform of a Lieutenant of Artillery.

LIFE INSURANCE.

When a Life Insurance Policy is Valueless—Important Decision of the Supreme Court at General Term.

One LUCIUS BRADLEY, an executor, brought a suit recently against the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company to recover the amount of a life policy. The case has excited considerable interest among the members of the Bench and Bar of this City, as well as among all who are in any way interested in the life-insurance business as at present conducted. The facts may be briefly stated as follows:

One CLINEY had a policy of insurance from the defendants on his life, which policy was duly assigned to R. E. CLARK & CO., about the time of its making, and afterward by that firm to the testator of the plaintiff, on the 16th of April, 1861, of which notice was given to the defendants. The policy contained a clause which made the same void "in case the insured should die by his own hand, or in consequence of a duel, or by the effects of intemperate use from the use of intoxicating liquors, or by the hands of justice or in the known violation of the laws of these States, or of the United States, or of the said provinces, or any other country." The premium was regularly paid up to the time of the death of CLINEY, had a claim against one COX, and on meeting him in the street in a town in Louisiana, requested payment. This was refused. COX also said that he was about leaving the place. CLINEY said, "If you don't pay it, I will take your horses." COX said, "You had better try it." Thereupon CLINEY proceeded to unhitch the horses from the wagon, and was about putting the reins, when COX started off and on getting behind him, CLINEY having the lines in his hands, COX drew his pistol and shot CLINEY so as to cause his death. He died within a short time of his being wounded. The action was to recover on the policy, and the defendants resisted payment upon the ground that, at the time of his death, he was in the known violation of the laws of that State in which the parties were at the time, and therefore the policy was void. Upon the trial of the case the Court held that there was no question of fact for the jury, and declined to submit any question to them, and dismissed the plaintiff's complaint, ordering the exceptions to be heard in the first instance at the General Term. The plaintiff appealed to this Court, Mr. BENEDICT appearing for the appellants, and Mr. MILBURN for the respondent.

The following is the prevailing opinion delivered by Justice INGRAHAM:

"There can be no doubt as to the cause of death in this case, or the means by which it was produced, and, so far as this branch of the case was under examination, there was no question of fact favored which required any finding of the jury. The case, then, attempting to take possession of the property of COX in order to enforce the payment of a debt, and that, while the property was being taken, he was shot by the person whose property he was taking, he being armed. Two questions, however, are involved in the decision of this case, viz.: Whether the exception in the policy applied to any violation of law that was a felonious act, and whether the act in which CLINEY was engaged was a violation of law under the laws of Louisiana. Upon the latter question there is no evidence, and it is conceded by the plaintiff that the laws of the common law must be considered as in force and controlling this case, unless it is proved that a different law is in force in the State where the death of CLINEY took place. In Miller vs. The Manhattan Life Insurance Company, (38 N. Y. Rep., p. 515,) the general principle is stated that the common law is presumed to exist in another State, unless the contrary is proved. In Wurtz vs. Hoagland, Executor, (26 N. Y. Rep., p. 349,) WELLS, J., states the rule to be that it will be presumed that the common law is in force in each of the other States, except, possibly, the State of Louisiana. If it has not been changed by statute or judicial decision, it must be proved in the way provided for by acts of Congress, or by that in the 35th section of the Code. In SAVAGE vs. O'NEIL, (42 Barbour, p. 374,) BARR, J., says: 'We have always held that the common laws existed throughout the civilized world that existed here at common law,' and in that case the presumption was held to apply to Russia. In HOLMES vs. BRADFORD, (10 Wendell's Reports,) HAVEN, Justice, says: 'This Court cannot take judicial cognizance of any of the laws of our sister States at variance with the common law.' This principle upon which these cases are based is, that the Courts will presume the same law to exist in other countries as exist here, other than statute laws, unless the existence of contrary law is proved. In this case the presumption that under the government of Great Britain would not destroy that presumption. This principle is fully stated by ALEXANDER, in THROCKMORTON, (3 Abb. Pr. Reps., 32,) and Lamar, (3 Howard's Reports,) that the rule has been adopted by the Courts of Louisiana in reference to the other States of the Union, notwithstanding there the civil law and not the common law prevails. In the case of Hyde vs. Harper, (8 Mill. Louisiana Reps., p. 337,) the Court said: 'We are not authorized to decide a case on the laws of Pennsylvania, for there is no evidence in the record that they differ from our own.' In Fowler vs. Lee, it is decided that the laws of other States cannot be proved by evidence; when they are not proven, we must decide the case by our own law.' In ARGO vs. CARROL, (3 Louisiana Reports,) the Court also says: 'We have been referred to a note to COWEN in which the reporter professes to bring together the different cases on this head. One of them shows that the Courts of Missouri do assume the same knowledge in New-York to be the same as in their own State. Another, that HAYWOOD's Reports were received as evidence of the common law in North Carolina. The principles upon which these decisions are based are correct, and the reasoning drawn from them correct. When a Court knows nothing of the laws of a country, it presumes them to be the same as those of its own. This is the foundation of the whole law, which rests on the ignorance in which it is of any other. These cases all serve in approval of the rule that where the laws of a foreign country or another State is a subject of inquiry, that of the State where the question arises, other than statute law, will be presumed to be the law existing in such foreign country, unless evidence is given to show what the law of such country is.' These decisions in enforcing this rule since the adoption of the Code, because it is provided therein, section 399, that the statutes, codes, or written laws of other States cannot be said that all are of a felonious character; drunkenness certainly is not a felony, nor are the words relating to a violation of any ordinance understood as limited in their meaning to a criminal offense. I am aware that the Supreme Court of Massachusetts have construed libel exceptions as confined to a death while engaged in the commission of a felony or misdemeanor. At the same time, it is said, if the insured was guilty of an assault upon COX, and he was shot while engaged in the commission, it came within the exception, and the Court awarded a new trial to have that question passed upon by the jury.

The learned counsel for the respondent has cited as evidence under a stipulation, a decision from which it would appear that after CLINEY commenced taking the horses from the wagon, COX resisted his acts by seizing hold of the horses, in which CLINEY kicked him, when COX ran three or four times for a stick, and returned and fired. From this evidence it is apparent that CLINEY was the aggressor in seizing the horses; that the seizure by COX was resisting for the purpose of preventing CLINEY from taking away the horses; that the blow struck by CLINEY was an unjustifiable assault, and brought the case within the law as laid down by the Supreme Court of Louisiana in the case referred to. Another question was also raised to which the witness testified he did not see the striking. But this did not create any conflict of testimony. Both were put in evidence by the plaintiff, and are entitled therefore to credit, and they act readily reconciled together. It is a matter of constant occurrence in examining witnesses as to an affray to find that one witness says one took place, and another, owing to the position of the parties or the attention being called to other matters, not having seen some parts of an affray, is no proof that the assault testified to by another as witnessed by him did not take place. If this testimony is believed, that CLINEY was the aggressor in the violation of a law of such a character that it is difficult to say that it brings the case within the exception of the policy. I cannot assent to these views which limit the violation of the law to criminal acts, but construe the exception as intended to prevent the recovery of the insurance in the violation of law which would personally subject to a conflict by which his life would be endangered. It made no difference to the insurer whether the insured violated the law by the infliction of a wound, a battery, or merely a trespass, if the consequences following it connected with it would lead to a loss of life from the prosecution which the owner of the property had a right to institute. Where the insured was the aggressor in the commission of a crime, but to prevent the doing of an act calculated to excite the angry passions of another, resulting in the death of the insured, it has been held by the Court of Appeals that the party from being killed by a person doing everything he intended to take from him by violence without right, such a contract would be void; and where the exception is sufficiently broad to cover such acts, it seems wholly unwarranted to uphold what could not be enforced if there was an express contract to do so. It was suggested on the argument that the act of CLINEY was not one which directly or proximately or indirectly caused his death. It was the provocation which led to the assault by COX, and the whole nature of the transaction connected with it, and the whole laws of that State in which the parties were at the time, and therefore the policy was void. Upon the trial of the case the Court held that there was no question of fact for the jury, and declined to submit any question to them, and dismissed the plaintiff's complaint, ordering the exceptions to be heard in the first instance at the General Term. The plaintiff appealed to this Court, Mr. BENEDICT appearing for the appellants, and Mr. MILBURN for the respondent.

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BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

More Wood Pavements—A Rebuke for the Colleague of City Revenue.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 P. M., yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

A resolution was adopted to transfer the use of the building in East Fifty-ninth-street, now occupied by the North-eastern Dispensary, to the Police Department.

The Mayor's veto of the resolutions to lay Hemlock wood pavement in portions of Fiftieth, Ogden, Eighty-second, Tenth, One Hundred and Thirty-second, Eighty-fifth and Church streets was called up, and the resolutions adopted over the veto.

The following ordinance was adopted:

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York in Common Council assembled:

SECTION 1. Section 38, article 4, chapter 2 of the Revised Ordinances of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York of 1857, and hereby further amended, so as to read as follows:

SEC. 38. The Collector of the City Revenue shall receive monthly five per cent upon all moneys received, collected or paid by virtue of the authority contained in the preceding section, by the Corporations as are designated in section 37 of this ordinance, shall be entitled and collect of the legal representatives of the Corporations discharged by a Corporation in the transaction or settlement of any claim, sale or purchase, the said Collector shall be entitled to the percentage aforesaid.

RESOLVED, That the foregoing amendment to the Revised Ordinances shall take effect from the 1st day of May, 1870.

[At present the Collector of City Revenue receives but one-half of one per cent. on all moneys collected by him.]

The Board adjourned to Wednesday next.

Police Trials.

Commissioner BARR, yesterday, investigated forty complaints against policemen, the most of which were of the usual character. The complaint against Patrolman JOHN B. MCLAUGHLIN, of the Tenth Precinct, charged with improper conduct, was dismissed.

Patrolmen GEORGE MCDERMOTT, of the Fifth Precinct, and WILLIAM F. MARSHAM, of the Sixteenth Precinct, were arraigned for attending a negro ball at Orchestral Hall, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue. Roundsman SULTUS, of the Twentieth Precinct, going into the hall to see if the officers on duty there was attending to his business, saw the two officers dancing, each of them having on some portion of his uniform. The Roundsman could not recognize as a policeman. Three Commissioners being present to hear the evidence, the two offenders were dismissed in open session.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions were rendered in the United States Supreme Court yesterday:

No. 2.—*Gray vs. Chicago, Iowa and Colona Railroad Company.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Iowa.—This suit was brought to restrain the erection of a bridge over the Mississippi River at Clinton, Iowa, on the allegation that it would obstruct navigation and become a nuisance. Pending the suit, Congress passed an act declaring the bridge a lawful structure, and providing it a post route of the United States. On the trial, it was held that this action of Congress had concluded the case by legalizing the bridge which had been declared upon as a nuisance, and the decree was accordingly affirmed. Subsequently, Congress, by another act, changed the rule of its decision in the case at the hearing. Upon the same principle, the vote in the Wheeling bridge case caused the cessation of the decree directing the bridge to be removed. Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion.

No. 11.—*Fretell, Administrator, vs. Goodrich.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts.—Action of assumpsit. In this case the declaration set forth that wool was purchased and invoiced at Cape Town, some time before exportation, should cover the liquidation of our port under the Customs Regulations laws, or whether the appraisement should be governed by the price of the wool at the time and place of exportation. The court, in this case, held that the time of purchase, and not the price paid, was the subject of duty, and, at the time of exportation the price had fallen so low that it would have been duty free. The Supervisor paid the duty under protest, and brought this action to recover back the amount. The decision declared that the Government, and this Court affirms the judgment, holding, in substance, that the invoice price is the only evidence of value for appraisal. Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion.

Nos. 42 and 43.—*The Rutland Marble Company* vs. *Ripley & Ross, and The Latter vs. The Same.*—Appeals from the Vermont Circuit Court.—This was a contest between the Marble Company and the former owners of the quarry to get control of the property, and the value of the "interest" in the quarry concerned. The decree below debarred Ripley and Company from any further interference with the quarry, and directed the Company to deliver to him the stone which they had quarried, with damages. Since the contract which the Company claimed should be rescinded in consequence of Ripley's conduct in attempting to interfere with the quarry. Both parties appealed. The decree was affirmed in part and reversed in part, and remanded, the costs to be divided, between the parties. Mr. Justice STRONG delivered the opinion.

No. 377.—*Ex parte* Ex parte vs. *Adams et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of New-York.—This is a case in Admiralty, in which a motion was made for a commission to take further testimony, to be entered in this Court on the hearing of the appeal. Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, denying the motion.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 19.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67..103⅞ 200 L. S. & M. So.....81⅝
10,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65..112⅝ 400 do.....b.o. 30 81⅝
10,000 do.....bt.112½ 100 do.....bt. 81⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65..112⅝ 1200 do.....81⅝
5,000 do.....bt.112⅝ 200 do.....81⅝
30,000 do.....112¾ 300 Cleve. & Pitts. R..118⅞
1,000 Tenn. 6s, old.. 62 100 do.....s10 118⅞
200,000 Tenn. 6s, n. 61 300 Chi. & N. W.....70⅝
5,000 do.....b.o. 61 100 do.....70⅝
5,000 N. Car. Old Bds. 46 100 do.....b.o. 70⅝
5,000 do.....bt. 46 200 do.....70⅝
1,000 R. C. & A. 6s, Jan. and July..... 67⅜ 400 Chi. & N. W. Pf..81⅝
5,000 do.....67⅜ 100 do.....81⅝
5,000 Missouri 6s, ds..... 44 600 do.....s10 81⅝
2,000 Louisiana 6s, Old 71⅛ 200 do.....81⅝
3,000 Brook. W. R. 1s..... 88 100 N. J. Cen.....107⅛
10,000 Cen. P. G. Bds.. 82⅜ 1000 do.....107⅜
10,000 Cen. P. G. Bds.. 82⅜ 100 do.....107⅜
5,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st s 87 400 do.....s30 107⅜
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d 87⅛ 200 do.....107⅜
17,000 Erie 7s, Dunn Ln. 1st bds..... 92⅜ 200 do.....107⅜
5,000 Cleve. & Pitts. 1st 78⅜ 100 Chi. & R. I.....105⅜
15,000 C., C. & C. 1s, 82 400 do.....105⅜
10,000 do.....82⅜ 100 do.....b.o. 105⅜
1,000 do.....82⅜ 25 do.....105
3,000 St. L., Alt. & T. 1s 82 100 Mil. & St. P.....85⅜
10 Bank of Republic.....b.o. 118 100 do.....85⅜
100 Mariposa Pf. Cer.....34⅛ 71 do.....b.o. 85⅜
100 Mariposa Pf. Cer.....34⅛ 700 Mil. & St. P. Pf.....98
100 Pac. M. S. S. Co.....40⅛ 100 do.....70⅜
200 do.....b.o. 40⅛ 1000 Tol., W. & W.....92⅜
100 W. U. Tel.....b.o. 75⅜ 100 do.....92⅜
300 do.....75⅜ 50 do.....92⅜
400 Adams Ex.....61⅛ 25 C., C. Cin. & Ind..81⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H. R.....b.o. 97⅜ 100 do.....81⅜
400 do.....b.o. 97⅜ 300 Del., Lack. & W.100
$3,000 N. Y. C. & H. C 6s 100 Ohio & Miss.....30
100 Erie R.....23⅜ 700 do.....30⅛
100 do.....23⅜ 200 do.....30⅛
200 do.....b.o. 23⅜ 100 do.....b.o. 30⅛
300 Readings.....97⅛ 100 H. & St. J. Pf.b.o.108
300 do.....97⅛ 200 C., C. & Ind. Con.. 17
400 P., Ft. W. & C. G..94⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5s C., '67..112⅛ 100 Erie Railway..b.o 22⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65..107⅞ 300 Harlem.....132
1,000 do.....107⅝ 200 do.....132⅛
40,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67..106⅛ 100 do.....b.o. 132⅛
$4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65..106⅛ 100 L. S. & M. S. S...s 91⅜
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67..106⅛ 500 do.....bot. o 91⅜

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

Alfaro, Sun Pro-Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Dec. 20, 1870: Nos. 112, 63, 54½, 97, 103 and 29.

UNITED STATES COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Nos.
336—United States vs. Farmer Steamer.
176—Mallgowan vs. steamship Louisiana.
326—Crossley vs. steamship Louisiana.
306—Anderson vs. steamer J. H. Bell.
326—Vaughan vs. Nickolson et al.
326—O'Brien vs. Nicholson et al.
326—Terveen vs. Nicholson et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Part IV.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
1—Smith, Jr., vs. Goodale.
1768—Brown et al. vs. Wilson.
1322—Dalton vs. Gilbertson.
2016—Dovey vs. Bohen.
1210—Jones vs. Wilson.
1410—Jaeger vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
922—Hornbold vs. Levy.
1814—Richards vs. Cullen.
1262—Meyer vs. Hancke.
1226½—Carter vs. Foss.
228—Dunlap vs. Rensley, President of St. Nicholas Bank.

CIRCUIT COURT—PART I. AND OTHER AND TERMINER.

Held by Cardozo, J.

No civil calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 11 M.

Nos.
24—Coffin vs. Grimsby.
47—Williams vs. Goodwin.
94—Thurber vs. Continental Bank vs. Conklin.
73—Burrell vs. Bagstad.
58—Rogers vs. Moyer.

Nos.
66—Wiley vs. Hopper.
68—Simmons vs. Bryant.
120—Rumpus vs. Emerson.
124—Rumpus vs. Spellman.

The call commences at No. 18—Stiles vs. Fairchild.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.
11—Tuain vs. Browning.
16—Darling vs. Brewster.

Nos.
17—Lyons vs. The Mayor.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
14—Mitchell vs. Reed.
15—Bass vs. Home Ins. Co.
18—Haviland vs. Church. Dunn.
140—Woodruff vs. Hayler.
141—Duvall vs. Levy.
149—Durrell vs. Dumpsmith.
156—Tyng vs. Commercial Warehouse Co.
162—Hamill vs. Hamill.
163—Jones vs. Jones.
164—Clements vs. Sturtevant.
165—Smith vs. Reynolds.
166—Bennett vs. Elvie Sailway Co.
168—Hoehler vs. Meyer.
169—Hershheimer vs. Cogan.

Nos.
64—Hunt vs. Wolf.
65—Evans vs. O'Brien.
66—Mallon vs. Mallon.
105—Downs vs. Lavenlgo.
107—Gross vs. Gross.
125—Freedman vs. Furman.
80—Bovie vs. Manica.
122—Oscott vs. Rose.
126—Foster vs. Townsend.
83—Sandford vs. McGray.
85—Sandford vs. Cogswell.
108—Wilson vs. Hinman.
86—Dickel vs. Newton.
151—Buddenick vs. Frost.
146—Peters vs. Delaplain.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
218—Hayes vs. O'Brien.
143—Sturm vs. Williams.
181—Sturm vs. St. Wash. Ins. Co.
194—Lefian vs. Mowatty Iron Works.
22—Gerhardt vs. Geo. Gandt.
77—Destello vs. Casey.
257—Myron vs. Third-avenue R. R. Co.
82—Manning vs. Smith.
83—Worn vs. Fent.
27—Washburn vs. Rowan.
47—Smith vs. Kearns.

Nos.
171—Villaroi vs. O'Brien.
276—Claffin vs. Rosenberg.
—Lent vs. Vanderpool.
181—Alexander Hamilton et al. and Fulton Ferry H. R. Co.
67—Todeman vs. O'Brien.
68—Holmes vs. Roberts.
122—Ward vs. Wickel.
—Sharp vs. Fowler.
—Secor vs. Hoskins.
202—Rounday vs. Marshal.
1173—Flat vs. Sixth-avenue R. R.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, Dec. 19—P. M.

The sales of Gold have not varied through the day from 110¼@110⅜ ₱ cent. The market is very quiet, and speculation in the Gold Room comparatively dull. The holders of Gold on speculation are able to carry over their balances at 3@4 ₱ cent. ₱ annum interest. Money loaned on the Public Funds is also cheap, not over 6 ₱ cent. as the rule of the street today, while on the Railway Stocks the full rate of 7 ₱ cent. ₱ annum was generally paid, but no commission or brokerage in excess as charged last week. The quotations for 5-20s come higher from Frankfort and London, and the market here is firm on nearly all classes of the Public Funds. The firm quotations from the other side, including the English Funds, caused an easier feeling in the Foreign Exchanges, and 60 days London left off 108¾@109 ₱ cent. And short sight and tight, 109¾@110 ₱ cent.

The Railway and State Bonds were generally steady today. The Pacifics were not apparently affected by the Opinion of the United Sates Attorney-General in regard to the liability of the Companies to pay the Government Interest. It is held that this Opinion does not touch the First Mortgages, and ought not to prejudice their credit because of the controversy with the Government about the interest on the Subsidy or Second Mortgage. The Centrals sold at 92¾ ₱ cent. and the Unions at 80 ₱ cent. The Union Land Grants are 60 ₱ cent. and the Incomes 45 ₱ cent. The Tennessee new Bonds are in demand at 60¾@61 ₱ cent. The South Carolinas were steadier at 67½@67⅞ ₱ cent., and Missouris sold at 93¾ ₱ cent.

The Railway Share speculation was under less excitement than at the close of last week. There was a large business done, however, and the contest between the rivals for supremacy in the market is but little abated. Most of the time the dealings of the day were rather firm than otherwise, and the same remark is applicable to the Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail Shares. The Scrip of the New-York Central was exceptionally strong in the forenoon, while later in the day there was a concession of ¾@1 ₱ cent. from the highest sales.

It transpired this afternoon that the New-Jersey Central Directors in declaring their Cash Dividend of 4 ₱ cent. some days ago—closing the transfers on Wednesday last, Dec. 14—also declared, without making the fact public until today, that the Stockholders, *of record* on Dec. 14, are entitled to a Scrip to the amount of One new Share to every five per cent. Shares, to represent the interest of the Company in the American Land Improvement property opposite this City, upon which 30 ₱ cent. is marked off as paid. This extra Dividend, equal to $900,000 Cash, calling the Stock par ex-dividend, is now likely to be in dispute to the extent of the transactions in the Stock since Dec. 14, as between the buyers who are set of record and the sellers who are supposed to have sold all the rights pertaining to the Stock before the Scrip Dividend *was made public*. The course of the Directors in withholding the declaration of an extra division which it was generally supposed would sooner or later be made out of the property referred to, is severely criticised on the Street, and besides leading to confusion, if not gross injustice to the recent buyers of the Stock, would seem to demand some explanation. And the reasons calling for such an explanation are the more pressing because of the respectability of Mr. JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, President, and his co-directors. The Capital of the Company is, now,

Original shares.....$15,000,000
New stock, 20,000 shares.....
On which paid.....$900,000
Remains unpaid.....2,100,000—3,000,000
Total capital, 1871.....$18,000,000

The stock opened at 108 ₱ cent. this morning; sold heavily down to 107 ₱ cent.; then in the Afternoon down to 105¾@104@103¾ ₱ cent., and then up to 104¾@105 ₱ cent.

After the late Board, the following quotations were made, as compared with Saturday night—the markets closing steady:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 19.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	103⅝	103⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	107⅝	107⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅞	109⅞
American Gold	110⅝	110⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	61	61
New-York Central and Hudson	91¾	91⅝
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	98⅜	98
Reading Railroad	97⅜	97⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	106¾	106¾
North-west Common	71¼	70¾
North-west Preferred	81⅝	81⅝
Pacific Mail Company	40⅝	40⅝
St. Paul Preferred	80¾	79⅜
St. Paul Common	55⅛	55⅝
Lake Shore	91⅝	91⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅜	29⅞
Toledo and Wabash	49¼	49¼
Western Telegraph	45⅜	45⅝
Erie	23⅞	23⅝

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19.

Gold receipts	$426,206 24
Gold payments	97,622 12
Gold balance	80,658,769 65
Currency receipts	270,529 93
Currency payments	903,250 30
Currency balance	7,715,243 09
Customs	219,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881.....109⅞@—
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881.....112¾@—
5-20 coup., 1865.....107⅝@—
5-20 coup., 1867.....107⅞@—
5-20 coup., 1868.....107⅞@—
6s Currency.....110

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old.....61
Tenn. 6s, new bonds.....60¾
N. C. 6s, old.....44
N. C. Funding act, '68..57
N. C. new bonds.....23½
S. C. 6s, new bonds..67½
S. C. 6s, April & Oct....68
Mo. 6s.....93
La. 6s.....70¼
Cal. 7s.....112
Conn. 6s.....102¾
La. 6s.....
Arkansas 6s, Funded.....64
Ohio 6 ₱ ct., 1881.....103
Ohio 5 ₱ ct., 1885.....102½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s '71.....92
N. Y. Cen. 6s '76.....97
N. Y. C. 6s, '87.....97
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr's.87
N. Y. Cen. 6s '76.....101
N. Y. C. 7s Conv. '76..102
N. Y. C. 6s, Mariposa Pf. Cer.....34
Erie 7s, 2d mtg., '71.....91½
Erie 7s, 1st ind., '71.....
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '72.....
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '82.....
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '83.....
B. N. Y. & E. R. 7s.....87
H. R. 7s, 1st R. R. '73.....91½
Harlem 1st.....
Har. Con. M. & S. 7s..104
Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.....
Chi., R. I. & P. 6s.....111½
Mich. So. 7 ₱ cent.....94
Mich. So. & N. I. 7 ₱ c 97¾
Pac. R. 7s, gld. by Mo. 89
Cen. Pac. 1st.....91½
Un. Pac. 1st bds.....79½
Un. Pac. 1st Gr't 7s...90
Un. Pac. 1st.....
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '76.....100
Ill. Canal bonds, 1870.100
Ill. coupon 6s, 1877.....100
Ill. coupon 6s, 1879.....100
Ill. War loan 6s.....100
Mich. 7 ₱ ct., 1872.....100
Mich. 7 ₱ ct., 1875.....100
Mich. 7 ₱ ct., 1878.....100
N. Y. Reg. 7 ₱ Lns.....103½
N. Y. Coup. 7 ₱ Lns.....107¾
N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1877.....103⅛
N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1875.....103⅝
N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1876.....103⅝
N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1877.....103⅝
N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1878.....103⅝
N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1879.....103⅝
N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1880.....103⅝
Gt. West. 1st, '88.....89
Gt. West. 2d, '93.....80
Ill. 8 ₱ c. bds.....
Galena & Chi. 1st.....
Galena & Chi. 2d.....
Chi., R. I. & Pac.....100
Pittsburgh & Ft. W.....
Morris & Ess. 7s.....
Cleve. & Tol. 6. 7.....
N. J. Cen. new bds.....
P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.....
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.....
Cleve. & P. Con. 6. 7..
Cleve. & P. 1st.....
Cleve. & P. 2d.....
Cleve. & Alton 1st.....
Ohio & Miss. 1st.....
Ohio & Miss. Consol..
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st..
Pembroke R. R.....
St. L. & I. M. 1st.....
Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s.....

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	180	Park	116
Manhattan	115	Manuf. & Mercantile	100
Merchants'	115¾	N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bank	107
Mechanics'	145	Pacific Bank	100
Union	127	Fourth National	107
American	105	Ninth National	114
City	200	Tradesmen's	100
Chemical	1000	Gold Exchange	70
Mechanics & Traders'	115½	Have & Brokers' Ass.	100
Merchants' Exchange	100	Del. & Hudson Canal	120
Leather Manuf'rs	100	Pacific Mail	40¾
Seventh Ward	111	Central Railroad	100
State of New-York	107	Canton Co., Baltimore	60
Commerce	124	Cumb. Coal & Iron	25
Broadway	97	Western Union Tel.	75
Ocean	71	Quicksilver Mining	4½
Mercantile	100	Quicksilver Preferred	10
Chatham	170	Mariposa Mining	1
Bank of the Republic	116¼	Mariposa Preferred	3
Bank of N. America	105	Mariposa Trust Co.	1
Irving	115¼	Boston Water Power	13½
Metropolitan	120	Adams Express	64½
Citizens'	115	Wells, Fargo Express	64½
Gallatin	110	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	64½
Nassau	100	American Express	64½
Corn Exchange	120	United States Ex.	64½
Continental	97	Quotations Ex.	64½
Commonwealth	93	Pacific Mail	40¾
New-York County	105		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 19.

Telegraphed to Messrs. R. D. Benedict & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	99¾	99¾
City 6s, new	99¾	99¾
Camden and Amboy	118	118½
Pennsylvania Central	61	61⅜
Reading	97⅝	97⅝
Lehigh Valley	58	58⅜
Catawissa Preferred	37¼	37½
Philadelphia & Erie	27	27⅛
Northern Central	40¾	41⅜
Lehigh Navigation	59¾	59⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	92¾

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 20, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
COQUETTES. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Fisher, Mathews, Miss Madelina Hennessy, Miss Ada Gorman and Miss Fowler.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Broadway, near Twenty-fifth-st.
MAN AND WIFE. Characters by Messrs. Hardinge, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Aitken, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Veasness, and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Eighth-st., corner 6th-av.
LES BRIGANDS. Leading characters by Mlle. Montaland, Mlle. Persini, and M. Gaussin.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Sixth-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD. Leading characters by Miss Ada Harland, Miss Lina Edwin, and Mr. Ludgwell.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Miss Emma Celia Thursby, Miss Ida Lewis, Miss Tedesco; Messrs. S. B. Mills, Major and Triebsee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
LECTURE BY GEO. B. LORING, M. D., Subject—"The Struggles of Science."

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
Between Prince and Houston sts.
EXHIBITION OF THE STATE POULTRY SOCIETY.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY.
Broadway, junction of 66th and 68th-sts.
GRAND FAIR OF THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL (orphans of soldiers and sailors.)

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.
Fifth-av., near 35th-st.
GRAND CHARITY FAIR. For the benefit of the Hebrew Hospital and Asylum.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....3
Two copies, one year.....5
Ten copies, one year.....25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
Five copies, one year.....8
Ten copies, one year.....15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Twenty copies, one year.....25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra.....3
Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less term than one year at the same rate.
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.
Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.
These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.
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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

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Ordinary classified advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.
Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.
Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 25 cents per line each insertion.
Advertisements on eighth page, 20 cents per line each insertion.
City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 50 cents per line each insertion.
Deaths or Marriage Notices, 25 cents each insertion.
The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their advertisements as early as hour in the day as possible. If received after Six o'clock it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements and subscriptions to the TIMES will be received at No. 24 West 25th-st., junction of Broadway and 8th-av., and at No. 49 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 9 Astor-place, at same rates as at the office of publication.

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Notice.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

LUXEMBOURG.

The Luxembourg representative at Berlin has gone to Versailles to explain to the King of Prussia the position of the Grand Duchy with regard to the complaints of Count VON BISMARCK. A London paper says Earl GRANVILLE'S note to Count BISMARCK expresses the hope that Prussia will abstain from putting in practice its theories, and will make an amicable arrangement.

THE WAR.

A Bordeaux dispatch denies the reports of disorder in Paris, and asserts that the people are unanimous for defense. It is also said that recent unfavorable news, purporting to be signed by M. GAMBETTA, was a forgery devised by the Prussians. The roads of Brittany are reported almost closed to public travel by the number of troops moving to the seat of war. A London telegram says Paris advices represent the provisions to be sufficient for three months. The same dispatch says desertions from Paris are numerous, but the deserters are sent back. A Versailles dispatch says the Prussians captured six guns and one *mitrailleuse* at Vendome on Friday, and the following day they captured Epinay, with 200 prisoners. The Germans also defeated a French detachment at Bron. A meeting of sympathy with France was held in London on Sunday. The King of Bavaria announces the concurrence of all the German Princes and the Hanse towns in the project for making the King of Prussia Emperor of Germany. The Belgian journals deny that French troops joining the Army of the North were permitted to pass through Belgian territory.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Spanish Cortes will be dissolved as soon as the new King takes the oath of office. The reception is fixed for an early day. Four and eighteen months Treasury bonds are to be issued by the Spanish Government. A member of the Cabinet said the President's Message was without significance on the Cuban question. Spain would not object to a Commission to settle American claims growing out of the Cuban War. The Czar has reprimanded the Corporation of Moscow for petitioning for freedom of the Press and religious toleration.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The siege of Montevideo had not ended at the date of the latest advices, Nov. 20. A formal demand for surrender was rejected, and it was reported that in the event of the refusal and the capture of the town, it would be given up for four hours to the troops of the revolutionists. Many foreign merchants were preparing to leave in view of the slight prospect of permanent peace. The Argentine revolution was still in progress. In Paraguay the people were greatly excited over the approaching election of a President under the new Constitution. The exodus of foreign business men continued, and the Press was endeavoring to impress the authorities with the importance of retaining this, the only element of wealth in the country. The Indians on the Paraguay River were committing depredations upon passing vessels. The crew of an Italian sloop, ten in number, were killed by them and the vessel burned. The French ship *Antonia* was recently wrecked off the coast of Patagonia, and a portion of the crew reached Buenos Ayres, after twenty-three days' exposure in an open boat. The rest succeeded in reaching a small island, whither a French man-of-war had gone to their rescue.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a petition was received from the Government clerks protesting against the proposed relief fund. Among the bills introduced was one to enable Colorado to frame a Constitution and apply for admission as a State. A bill was reported ceding to this State the oyster islands in the Harbor of New-York. Mr. SCHURZ'S amnesty resolution was referred to the Committee on Disabilities, but a motion was entered for a reconsideration of the reference, as several Senators desired to speak on the resolution. A resolution was reported from the Committee on Printing in favor of printing the Patent Office reports in weekly parts, and distributing copies to the State Capitols and District Clerks' offices, instead of compreheading the whole in bulky volumes at the end of each year. After some debate the resolution was adopted. The latter part of the day was spent in discussing the proposition to make compensation for property destroyed in the late war by order of Federal officers. The case under consideration is regarded as a test case. It is contended on the one hand that the property was destroyed to prevent its use by the enemy, and to aid the range of the guns from Federal forts, and was therefore private property taken for public uses, for which compensation is guaranteed by the Constitution. On the other hand it was claimed that the destruction of the house in question was one of the inevitable consequences of the battle, and no more to be paid for by the Government than loss by earthquakes or thunderbolts. The debate will probably be resumed today.

In the House, a large number of bills were introduced, including one to prevent and punish bribery in Congressional elections, and to enforce the rights of citizens in the several States; one authorizing the issue of one cent correspondence cards, and one providing for a commission to settle claims for damage done in the late war. An act was passed giving soldiers of the War of 1813, and the Mexican War, the same benefits under the Soldiers' Homestead act as are granted to those who fought in the rebellion. Among the resolutions offered was one to inquire into the charges of bribery in the Rhode Island election. Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, offered a resolution for the removal of all political disabilities, with a preamble which declared that the Government of the United States was established as a confederacy of co-equal States, and the right of secession had from the first been a debatable question; that the citizens of certain States had seceded with honest convictions; that their experiment was settled by force of arms, and since that time they had conformed to all the requirements of the Government. The preamble and resolution were rejected by a vote of 14 to 143. A bill was passed appropriating $30,000 for the removal of the Apache Indians to reservations, and providing for their subsistence there. The Post-office Appropriation bill was reported, and made the special order for to-day. The amount appropriated is $36,161,666. The Pension Appropriation bill was considered in the Committee of the Whole, and passed. The bill appropriates $30,000,000. The Legislative Appropriation bill was then taken up, but its consideration was not finished at the hour of adjournment. It provides for its appropriations of $18,220,400.

GENERAL.

The Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada, Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, in reply to a deputation who asked permission to open a railroad through grounds formerly used by the British troops, in Kingston, Ontario, said he was convinced British troops would be back within five years.

Phillips Exeter Academy, at Exeter, N. H., was burned about 5 o'clock on Sunday morning. The fire caught in the cellar of the main building, and near the north wing, and was discovered before it had made much progress, but all efforts to save the building proved unavailing. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The bank of a deep cut on the Syracuse and Chenango Railroad fell yesterday morning, burying between fifteen and twenty of the laborers. The bodies of three dead were recovered, and six others, two fatally injured and four severely injured were removed, up to last night, when darkness, it is said, put a stop to the search.

Seven men have been arrested in Sacramento, Cal., on fourteen accusations for arson, thirteen for highway robbery, and sixteen for burglary. One of the gang has made a confession.

Commodore WILLIAM H. GARDNER, of the United States Navy, died suddenly at the St. Lawrence Hotel, Philadelphia, where he was visiting a friend. He was seventy years of age. He entered the navy in 1814, and was one of the Light-house Inspectors until October last.

Ex-Gov. LECHTER, of Virginia, is seriously ill of pneumonia at Lexington.

Republican Reorganization.

The meeting of the Republican State Committee today foreshadows important and, we trust, salutary action. For years past, corrupt associations have demoralized the Republican organization in New-York City, and deprived the party of its legitimate strength at the ballot-box. To oppose the "organized conspiracy," miscalled a municipal government, good men who were not to be frightened or cajoled by Tammany Sachems and their camp-followers, have made various reforming efforts from time to time. In all such efforts since the year when TIEMAN was chosen to the Mayoralty, Republicans have practically co-operated with honest Democrats, against demagogues who willfully betrayed every trust committed to their charge. When tax-paying citizens invoked a Republican Legislature to interpose in behalf of our City, the response to their appeal was prompt and earnest. When these citizens protested against Democratic misrule, and denounced the municipal Government as "a conspiracy of bad men who had risen to power by deceiving and blinding one portion of the people, and buying another portion," how could the Republican Party answer the plea, save by assenting to the demand for the creation of Metropolitan Commissions? Anxious, moreover, to conciliate those Democratic tax-payers who were so largely represented by the "Citizens' Association," the Republican legislative majority conceded an equal share to Democrats and Republicans in the composition of Metropolitan Boards. The Board of Supervisors was reconstructed through Democratic suggestions, under a law which gave six members to each of the two political parties, and in a corresponding spirit of intended "fair play," the authority of Commissions was originally divided.

Time has demonstrated this action to have been a grave political error. Strictly partisan Commissions in the beginning might have been unpopular, but they would, at least, have been responsible. Non-partisan Boards were responsible to no one. The bars between Democracy and Republicanism were abruptly let down, and dishonest men in both party organizations began to coalesce and conspire for common profit. Influential Republicans speedily became participants of Democratic jobbery and its proceeds, and, in due time, made their way into Democratic "Rings." Hence the Sachems of Tammany were soon found mingling in social clubs with Republican leaders, and it was not long before the underlings of these fraternizing chiefs had learned to imitate, in ward and district bargains, the corruptions instituted by their superiors through joint official schemes and plundering contracts. So, by degrees, from non-partisan Commissions, from irresponsible Boards of Supervisors, from New Court-house Rings, from jobbers in market-building and street-opening, grew into strength those combinations and intrigues of dishonest Republicans with dishonest Democrats, which have been active causes of party demoralization. Year by year the evil has grown, until New-York politics are scandalized by the spectacle of successive Legislatures bought and sold, Judges bribed or otherwise improperly influenced, party leaders subsidised by their political opponents, municipal reformers purchased outright with lucrative offices, the "Citizens' Association" itself reduced to be a mere purveyor for the Tammany Ring, and that Ring dominant in State and City.

From this state of things the Republican Party has suffered grievously, and up to the last election it was almost hopeless of relief. Of the Republican General Committee of 1870, no less than forty delegates were recipients of Tammany money in salaries as office-holders under the Democratic City and County Governments; and the zeal with which they were expected to do the bidding of their Tammany employers was measured in the late election by the activity and pertinacity with which they opposed all efforts to reform and reorganize the party. For this reason it is now properly urged that Tammany office-holders shall not be placed in positions where they may, by any possibility, work harm to Republican interests. The honest members of the Republican organization in the City, who cast 35,000 votes for their State ticket, and who have no object in view but the rescue of our State from Democratic election frauds and violence, demand that their Republican associations and conventions shall be protected hereafter against the abuses of primary elections. They demand that Republican councils shall be secured from Democratic scheming, and that Republican candidates shall be honestly nominated and faithfully supported on Republican issues only, and elected, if possible, by a pure ballot and a fair return.

Concerning any question of so-called "regularity" affecting this or that County Convention or General Committee, the State Committee, if they be wise, will take no heed. With any suppositious attitude of either United States Senator, they will have as little to do. The matter before them involves more than "regularity;" it affects the integrity and efficiency of Republicanism in New-York City, and relatively in the State. This putrid cancer of Tammany influence must be cut from the Republican organization, or it will eat out the strength thereof before another Presidential canvass. Let the State Committee direct such a reconstruction of the local associations as will make them elements of Republican strength, instead of auxiliaries to Tammany Hall. Let their rolls, which now carry majorities of Democratic names, or of "bogus" names on which Democrats vote at Republican "primaries," be purged of such spurious membership. Let the General Committee be no longer controlled by Tammany delegates, and nominating Conventions be no longer "packed" in the interest of Democratic aspirants for office. Let Republican hucksterers who provide convenient inspectors for appointment by Mayor HALL, be left henceforth to sell themselves only, and not their party.

As for threatened divisions, there need be no apprehension on that score. The defection of the Republicans who are owned by Tammany will be no loss to us; they had better oppose openly than betray in secret. The Republicans whom Tammany cannot buy will not be found alien to a sound party organization.

The Confidence of Paris.

"Paris is animated with but one sentiment, that of the common defense;" "provisions in the city will last for three months." Such is the language of the latest telegrams, and if evidence were wanting that it expresses the real spirit of Paris, we should find it in details furnished by the mail files of the 6th inst. Take, as an example, the remarks made by M. DE FONVIELLE, editor of the *Liberté*, who had escaped from Paris in a balloon, and who, having first landed in Belgium, had interrupted his journey to Tours by way of London, in order to give a lecture in the latter city on the state of affairs in France. This gentleman avers that the cry in Paris is still "No surrender," adding, in regard to the supply of food, that the inhabitants have 640,000 horses to eat, and that, while little children might die from lack of proper nourishment, the adults of the city were a long way from starvation. Convinced as we are of the hopelessness of the defense of Paris, we must nevertheless concede that the Parisians evidently mean what they say, and are firmly resolved to resist the invaders to the end; that is to say, till famine and slaughter make it no longer possible.

It is altogether idle to discuss the right and wrong of this desperate and hopeless resistance. On the one side the Prussians have besieged Paris, for no other obvious reason, than to complete the humiliation of France by dictating terms of peace from her capital, and to complete a series of unexampled military successes by an achievement which, for magnitude at least, has no parallel in history. On the other, the inhabitants of Paris are impelled to resist to the last by a desire to restore the traditional military prestige of their country, which, during the past few months, has been sorely tarnished, and also by a vague and exaggerated expectation that the continuance of the siege will somehow be the signal for beginning an [illegible] from "it," "to sweep the enemy from their land as with a broom." Posterity can best divide the blame between the combatants who maintain a struggle that is a monstrous offense against humanity and civilization. Meanwhile, it chiefly concerns us to know that both France and Prussia profess and believe themselves to be actuated by the highest motives of patriotism and self-preservation. What the foremost military authorities on either side think of the matter, we have, in spite of the industry of inventive correspondents, little means of judging. The Prussian Generals have imperiled all the glory of the campaign in this last and greatest enterprise. They may have calculated on an earlier success; but they have gone too far to recede, and, cost what it may either in blood or treasure, they are pledged to accomplish their object. Gen. TROCHU intends, says the London *Standard*, authoritatively, "not to attempt to try and suddenly break through the Prussian cordon, but to gradually stretch it, like an india-rubber band, till it breaks away from sheer tension, and to hammer away, as GRANT did at the Confederates, with the view of wearing down the Prussian hordes." Gen. TROCHU has done marvelous things already, in making an army out of a mob, but it may fairly be believed, without any reflection upon his talents, that he has here attempted a task whose magnitude will exceed the resources at his disposal. Possibilities aside, we have to keep in view the evident determination both of invaded and invaders, and taking account of both we cannot expect a very favorable reception in France to the recommendation credited to the forthcoming Congress, that Paris should unconditionally surrender, and the people everywhere submit.

The Enemy of the Family.

There are very few people who will not spend a little more money than usual this week, and the custom is one worthy of all encouragement. At this time of year it would be very hard if everybody grew penurious, and refused to invest in any of the attractive wares which our storekeepers are now spreading before us in such profusion. Homes are rendered happier by a little timely liberality, and there are none so young, and very few so old, as to be incapable of feeling a gentle thrill of pleasure under the surprise of a welcome present. The soothing influence of an unexpected gift is probably one of the last things to which the human mind becomes insensible. But this kind of pleasure is not the only good accomplished by "Christmas shopping." It helps trade, and provides employment for thousands who otherwise would find themselves out of work in midwinter. At this moment there are very few mechanics, of known skill, who have not more work to do, between this and the end of the year, than they can possibly execute. Try to get a book bound, for instance, or any choice article made, and the answer will be, "you must let it stand over till after the Holidays." The custom, therefore, of making presents at Christmas, is a beneficial one for the community at large. It is to be hoped that all our readers will be either giving or receiving presents in the course of the next few days, and the man must be a sour curmudgeon who buttons up his pockets and declares that Christmas is "nothing to him."

There is one kind of "shopping," however, which is not carried on under fair conditions at present, and which urgently calls for reform. The rich do not suffer from it so much as the poor, but every body suffers in proportion to his means and expenditure. Housekeepers feel it every day. They know very well that they are obliged to pay more than the fair value of the article they need. When they complain to their storekeeper, he tells them very positively that it is not his fault, and that he is only charging a fair profit—and if he is one of the smaller class of dealers he very likely speaks the truth. The evil to which we refer is caused by the agency of "middle-men" in the domestic market. They buy up the chief articles of consumption before the retail dealers or the public can get at them, and then run up the prices of their commodities to almost any standard they choose. It has been stated recently that a well-known restaurant keeper down town finds it cheaper to import cauliflowers from England, and to pay the duty on them, than to purchase them in the home market. This seems preposterous, but we believe it is a fact. At this moment there are large quantities of venison kept stored in lofts by a certain middle-man. He manages to buy up nearly all that comes into the market, and then sets his own price upon it. Hundreds of baskets of apples are thrown into the river every year, simply because the middle-men who buy them up prefer to destroy them rather than sell below a certain price. They cost, say, two and a quarter dollars a basket. The middle-man charges five or six dollars a basket, and throws away all that he cannot sell. Even with this deduction from his profit, he makes a good deal more than he would by selling the apples at a fair and reasonable price.

This sort of business is carried on to an extent which would astonish most housekeepers. The growers of vegetables or fruits in rural districts find it to their advantage to sell to the agents who will give them a good price for their commodities all the year round, and who never refuse to be their customers. Last Summer a farmer did resolve to come into the market and sell his goods on his own account. But he found the experiment troublesome, and one man could not fight against such a system as has now been established. We are inclined to think, however, that if commodious markets were erected, housekeepers would make a practice of dealing at first hand in them more than they generally do, and then the farmers would find it pay better to sell at their own stands. This, however, would only be a partial remedy, since the small retail dealers now carrying on business under difficulties, would not be relieved. There are many dealers who charge absurd prices for what they have to sell—and they are generally either middle-men themselves, or in close business relation-ship with them. The prices of most kinds of game, of meat, of fish, of vegetables ought to be much lower than they are. The poor feel the burden very heavily—many of them will find it very hard this year to provide a Christmas dinner. We are not so sanguine as to suppose that this consideration will induce our friends, the middle-men, to lower their charges.

Why Not Reduce Taxation?

The people ask for relief from the excessive burden of taxation, and Senator SHERMAN mocks them with a bill to correct some mistakes in the duties on sugar. That is all the help he proposes to furnish. The Senate, it is plain, will be required to choose between the recommendations of its Finance Committee and the demand of the country. The Committee have already declared that the income tax must be continued, and Mr. SHERMAN evidently intends to keep all other taxes in force, at least another year.

The House does not promise to do much better, if the vote yesterday may be accepted as a criterion. A proposition to bring the previous question to bear in support of a resolution instructing the Ways and Means Committee to report a bill abolishing the income tax, was rejected by 71 to 64. The majority is not large, and may be more than reversed on a full vote affecting the merits of the tax itself; but, meanwhile, the impression produced is not favorable. It indicates indifference on a subject which should call forth the liveliest interest. It causes delay in a session which, at the best, is short enough for the work that must be crammed into it. The members may prefer to play at legislation, but their constituents look for work, and the most acceptable work would be the reduction of the burdens borne by the people.

The time yet before Congress may be too brief for a careful revision of the tariff. That task, necessary as it is, will, we suppose, be deferred to the next session. The next Congress may reap glory by atoning for the shortcomings of the present one. But there are certain taxes which might be dealt with separately, without prejudicing future inquiries in regard to the tariff, and without entailing the slightest embarrassment on the Treasury. The income tax is one. The duties on coal, salt and lumber, are others. The Treasury can dispense with all of them, and still retain a surplus much in excess of that which is necessary. There will be nothing like rapid economy, or the full relief which the people are entitled to expect, until a stop is put to the practice of allowing large amounts to accumulate in the hands of the Secretary.

The available surplus in the current fiscal year will be large enough to admit of the repeal of the income tax, and the abolition of the customs duties we have mentioned, after making the most liberal allowance for the wants of the Government. This excess of income will exist if the regular estimates be realized. In truth, however, the constant tendency is to an increase of revenue from existing sources, partly because of greater efficiency in the revenue service, and partly because of the inevitable growth of the country. Thus, as a Washington dispatch has assured us, the increased productiveness of the Revenue laws, as they now are, will amount to at least fifteen millions in the current year over the amount received last year. This addition to income, the product of the present system, would enable Congress to abolish the income tax without further delay, and at the same time leave the Treasury possessed of a surplus ranging from fifty millions upward. With this fact before them, how can the members who yesterday voted to perpetuate the income tax reconcile their action with the just requirements of those who elected them? If the Secretary of the Treasury pleaded poverty, they might be excused. If the country were overflowing with prosperity the matter would be of less moment. But the trading and industrial classes call loudly for such help as Congress alone can afford, and the condition of the Treasury renders that help easy and safe of enjoyment. We cannot discover wisdom or justice in the present policy of either House.

New Infernal Machines.

The French, in their extremity, are devising engines of destruction unheard of before. Gen. DUCROT, when he came out of Paris the other day, brought with him what may be called the modern type of the ancient scythe-bearing war-chariot. This machine is nothing less than an armor-plated locomotive, equipped with two powerful *mitrailleurs*, and originally built for the railway bridge at Point du Jour. It is said to have been used with effect, and brought back safely within the walls. Besides this, we are told, four new death-dealing implements have been invented in France during the war. These are, (1.) the Marckderberg *mitrailleur*, which fires 250 balls a minute; (2.) the Montigny, throwing 480; (3.) the Durant steam *mitrailleur*, which discharges no fewer than 4,500 in the same time; and (4.) the "Fouchense," or Mower, which is alleged to work without noise, smoke or fire; to have a range of five hundred yards, and to cost only 85 francs, with all needful ammunition, for firing three hundred projectiles. There are, moreover, several new shells, including the Gaudin, the Menestrol, and others, which suffocate as well as mangle; and, to crown all, a frightful kind of rocket, which, with a range of four miles, is said to produce results so shocking that the Commission appointed to experiment with it, "hesitate to recommend such a terrible weapon, for fear of placing France without the ban of civilized nations." On a trial, described by late journals, a rocket of this sort was discharged against a large iron tank filled with water, when a violent detonation filled the air, the tank and its supports were thrown skywards, and descended broken into small fragments, and even the water itself "boiled over and ran along the ground in a sheet of fire."

Making reasonable allowance for exaggerations, and for the unforeseen difficulties that commonly attend the use of new and intricate weapons, it is probable that the French in Paris are prepared to inflict desperate injury upon their enemies. Starvation, of course, checkmates all these devices; but anything like an assault would doubtless be attended by terrible slaughter to the attacking party. Several important edifices, far within the fortifications, are not only iron-clad, like the Arc de Triomphe, but provided with vast supplies of projectiles, from those of the *mitrailleurs* to hand grenades, and also with Greek fire, which is described—possibly with some touch of romance—as being endowed with baneful properties heretofore unknown. For offensive purposes in the field, experience shows that novel instruments of death almost invariably fall short of expectation. This proved true even of the *mitrailleurs*, which had been so repeatedly tested beforehand, and from which so much was consequently anticipated. But when such machines are used for defense merely, and especially when they remain stationary, they promise to be much more effectual. It is comforting to reflect that the vast store of deadly appliances accumulated for the defense of Paris is more likely to be available for discouraging a direct attack than to be used in a hand to hand encounter. Famine is an awful alternative, but the dread rather than the reality of this will, probably, if the city is to be captured at all, bring about its surrender; and, whatever the consequences of such a calamity may be, they must certainly prove less shocking than those which would ensue from an attempt to take Paris by storm.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Tammany Republicans who, a few evenings since, held primary meetings and elected a General Committee by Democratic votes, have nominated HORACE GREELEY as President of their Committee for the ensuing year. By this nomination they hope to blind the eyes of the State Committee, which meets in this City today, to consult about a reorganization of the Republican Party here. This is not the first time that Mr. GREELEY'S name has been used by his enemies and the enemies of the Republican Party, to cover up their treasonable designs. It is not at all probable that Mr. GREELEY, who initiated the crusade against "Tammany Republicans" at the caucus of the leading Republicans of the State, held in Saratoga, last Summer, and singled out the name of "Hank" SMITH to give point to his speech, will now act as President of a General Committee of which this same "Hank" SMITH is the leading spirit.

Yesterday, one of the Democratic Representatives of Kentucky tried to do an injury to the South, under the pretense of claiming for it general amnesty. If an amnesty resolution were fairly presented, it would probably command a large vote. Mr. JONES, however, made amnesty a pretext for parading his devotion to the fundamental principle of the rebellion. He burdened his resolution with a preamble, affirming that "the right of secession was from the beginning debatable," and that "certain States seceded and set up a Government of their own in accordance with their honest convictions as to reserved rights," and so forth. Of course the resolution was voted down almost unanimously. JONES could have expected nothing else. But the matter does not end there. The chance of securing amnesty is lessened. And its enemies will point to JONES' preamble as evidence of intractable disloyalty on the part of its Southern advocates.

Since a paragraph appeared in this column in reference to overheated stores, several letters have been sent to us by ladies, concurring in the justice of our remarks, and complaining especially of A. T. STEWART'S beautiful and commodious store. Our correspondents would have done better to write to Mr. STEWART himself, for we believe he is in the habit of giving proper attention to the wishes of his customers. Certain it is that the heat in his store is very oppressive, and that ladies of delicate constitutions are often attacked with vertigo or faintness soon after entering it from the street. The air is foul and injurious, and with the large number of people always present in the building, the heater could probably be dispensed with altogether, except on very severe days—of which we have had very few this season. The heater is the great ally of the doctor at this time of year, and chiefly because it is not used with any moderation or judgment. The atmosphere in some stores is like the blast of a furnace. We hope Mr. STEWART will yet show his brother store-keepers how the apparatus ought to be managed.

Senator ANTHONY does well when he contrives any means of reducing the monstrous expenditure connected with the publication of the Patent Office reports. An outlay of $235,000 in a single year for this publication admits of no defense. The net earnings of the Patent Office in 1868 were but fifty-three thousand dollars—less than a quarter of the cost of a work which finds its way to the second-hand book-shops almost as soon as it is issued. The reformer who would eclipse the Rhode Island Senator is he who can discover a process that shall make the Patent Office self-sustaining. The service it performs is not worth the cost of its reports. Why not arrange for their publication on a business basis,—the amount realized from their sale being made equal to the expense of engraving and printing?

The bill yesterday referred by the House to the Committee on Public Lands, at the instance of Mr. VOORHEES, seems to open the door to a new class of speculators. It exempts disabled pensioners from the requirement of the Homestead law making personal settlement necessary. How is this to be done except by invalidating the essential principle of the Homestead act, which rests entirely upon the idea of actual settlement? It is desirable, so far as possible, to promote the interests of those who have earned the gratitude of the Republic, but it is not wise to make consideration for disabled pensioners a pretext for breaking down the only guarantee the law affords against a revival of the abuses incident to the land-warrant system.

Spain has got a King, but not a financial surplus. Three hundred and twenty-three millions of reals, some sixteen millions of dollars in gold, on the wrong side of the year's account, is not a very encouraging state of things to begin monarchy with. Señor MORET must needs be a very capable financier, and be very energetically backed by a strong executive, to root out the inveterate corruption of Spanish official management sufficiently to save the two millions and a half of dollars which he proposes doing in the forthcoming year. Unpaid creditors of Spain all over the world will rejoice to hear that the new twelve per cent. internal loan is to be positively the last of the ill-starred line to which it belongs. If this be really the case, it may in the course of a year or two be possible for arithmetical ingenuity to discover the total amount of Spanish indebtedness.

The election of an Emperor of Germany used to be a matter in which clique and cabal and personal rivalry bore a very large part. Before the title fell into desuetude altogether, it came to be a sort of honorary appendage to the titles of the House of Austria. Now that it has been revived, the HAPSBURGS have no voice in its bestowal, and from every Prince, Potentate and free city from the Inn to the Elbe, there is a universal and ungrudging assent to the nomination of FREDERICK WILLIAM I. as the Emperor of a new and united Germany. The elevation is one whose justice nobody will dispute, and it only needs that the first official act of the Emperor elect should be one of forbearance and mercy to a prostrate nation to make the satisfaction of the civilized world complete.

In his Cooper Institute speech, Mayor HALL declared that "the payment of the interest on deposits by the City Chamberlain before long will equal a million of dollars." But how long, Mr. Mayor? Assuming that the Chamberlain's actual income from unauthorized loans and investments of the public money amounts to $80,000 per month, it is easy to see that for a year it would amount to $960,000. But the amounts accounted for and paid over monthly are only some $10,000 or $11,000, at which rate the Mayor's million will not be realized during his lifetime. The amended City Charter gives the Mayor power to call for full reports from all City officials, and it is made their duty "always when required by the Mayor to furnish to him such information as he may demand within such time as he may direct." There are many people who would be glad to have the Mayor call on the Chamberlain for a full report of the uses made by him, from time to time, of the public money, and the gross amount of income derived therefrom. Will his Honor gratify them?

OBITUARY.

Commodore Gardner, United States Navy.

Commodore WM. H. GARDNER, another of the veterans of our navy, died suddenly at Philadelphia on Sunday afternoon last, of heart disease. He was a native of Maryland, and was born in the year 1800. He entered the navy as midshipman in 1814, and has ever since been in the service, passing through the various inferior grades, and winning his promotion by his faithful and gallant conduct as an officer. His Lieutenant's commission bears date January 13, 1825. In 1841 he received the appointment of Commander. He was at one time at the Brazilian Station and subsequently had charge of the receiving ship at Norfolk. From 1855 to 1857 he served, the *Vandalia* was attached to the Pacific Squadron. On the 14th of September, 1862, he attained the rank of Captain, which was then the highest in our navy. In 1869 and 1870 he commanded the steam frigate *Colorado* on the Home Station, and in 1861 had charge of the Navy-yard at Mare Island, Cal. On the 16th of July, 1862, he received his commission as Commodore, and was engaged on special service. Since 1863 he had been one of the lighthouse inspectors until October last, when he was placed on the retired list. He had resided for some time in Philadelphia, where he had a large circle of friends.

The Law of Copyright—Important Decision.

The vexed question of the rights of authors to maintain a property in their literary productions, and to protection of that property against appropriation by other parties without the authors' consent, has been recently very fully argued and adjudicated in the Superior Court, of this City, in an action by HENRY D. PALMER against ROBERT M. DE WITT, to restrain the publication of a drama called "Play." The plaintiff claimed to have purchased the manuscript of Mr. BOUCICAULT, the author, and the exclusive right of performing or printing and publishing the drama in the United States. It appeared on the trial at Special Term, that previous to the plaintiff's purchasing the drama it had been frequently performed at the Princess of Wales's Theatre in London, and in the presence of large audiences, with the consent of the author, but in no other manner had it been given to the public. Before its performance in this country, and while it remained in manuscript, the defendant printed the drama, with the arrangements, scenic stage directions and divisions into acts and scenes, and identical in all respects with the plaintiff's manuscript, avowing that he had received the same from one or more persons, who had obtained it from its performance on the stage at such public representations while witnessing the same as spectators. The Special Term gave judgment for the defendant, from which the plaintiff appealed. The General Term has reversed the judgment.

Mr. Justice MORELL, who delivered the opinion of the Court, said that whatever may be the effect of copyright laws upon the common-law rights of authors, it has never been disputed that, by the common law, an author has, until publication, a property in his literary work capable of being held and transmitted, and in the exclusive possession and enjoyment of which he and his assignees will be protected. There can be no fixed rule determining when an author has surrendered his literary property. Printing his composition, and giving it public circulation, would fix the period of surrender in such a case; but a reading of a manuscript play, or one performance of a manuscript play, would not; and if one does not, what greater number, can it be said, will? The value, to the author, of a lecture or of a play, who derives emoluments from its delivery or representation before public audiences, is not limited to one performance. It may extend to any greater number, and the hundredth performance may bring more ample returns than the first. So that it may fairly be assumed that it is not intended in any case to surrender property in a literary composition, so long as the author of it retains it in manuscript, and vests it before the public for his private pecuniary benefit. As far as this case depends upon an actual or constructive publication of the play by the plaintiff or his assignees, the clear weight of authority is, that public representation is not publication, and does not entitle any person, without the author's consent, to procure it in any way for purposes of publication, except, perhaps, when it is procured by means of the memory alone. It seems to me that any surreptitious procuring of the literary property of another, no matter how obtained if by way unauthorized and without the knowledge or consent of the owner, and obtained before publication by him, is an invasion of his proprietary rights, if the property so obtained is made use of to his injury. If carrying away in the memory of a spectator, or otherwise surreptitiously obtaining the contents of a play, is without the consent of, or unauthorized by, the owner, and therefore an infringement of his property in the play, the act is not excused by the omission of the owner to notify the audience that they will not be allowed or are forbidden to carry it away in that manner. My conclusions upon the whole case are, that there was no such publication by the plaintiff or by his assignee of the play in question as to deprive the plaintiff of his common-law right of property in it. That public representations of the play were not a publication of the play, so as to take away such common-law right. That there is no presumption in favor of the abandonment of the manuscript in which the defendant obtained the play. That the burden is upon him to show it came into his possession in a lawful manner; and that, having failed to show the lawfulness of his possession, he should be deprived of it. I am therefore of the opinion that the plaintiff is entitled to a judgment restraining the defendant from further printing or publishing the play, and requiring him to deliver up to be destroyed such as are now in print, and that therefore the judgment appealed from should be reversed.

Statistics of the Gold Exchange Bank.

The following statistics of the business of this bank, which acts as a clearing-house for all the operations of the Gold Exchange, will prove interesting. During the years 1867, 1868, 1869 and 1870, there were cleared at this bank an aggregate of $76,970,198,988,—several times more than the national debt. The smallest amount cleared in one year was that of the year just closed, $17,000,000,000. The largest amount was in 1868, when $19,941,

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION

SENATE.—Wednesday, Dec. 15.

PRAYER FROM THE CHAIR.

The Journal of yesterday was approved.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, presented a petition of citizens of that State, praying the passage of a law to secure homesteads to actual settlers; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, also presented a petition of citizens of that State, praying the passage of a law to secure homesteads to actual settlers; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, said that the petitioners to whom he had referred were citizens of Detroit, and he desired that the petition should be printed in the Globe.

The petition was ordered to be printed in the Globe.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, presented the petition of Thomas Palmer, and others, citizens of Detroit, praying that the Committee on Commerce be instructed to report a bill for the improvement of the Detroit River; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CHANDLER. I desire to say that the petitioners are very anxious that the bill should be reported at the earliest practicable moment. The Detroit River is the only channel of communication between Lake Erie and the upper lakes, and the commerce of the upper lakes is now suffering very much for want of the improvement of the Detroit River. I hope the Committee on Commerce will report the bill at the earliest practicable moment.

Mr. SCOTT. I am instructed by the Committee on Commerce to report back the bill referred to them, and to ask for its present consideration. I will state that the Committee on Commerce have had the bill under consideration for a long time, and have had the benefit of the views of the engineer officer of the United States Army who has charge of the improvement of the Detroit River, and the Committee have come to the conclusion that the bill ought to pass. I hope it will be considered at the present time.

Mr. CHANDLER. I do not object to the consideration of the bill at the present time, but I desire to say that I am informed that the engineer officer of the United States Army who has charge of the improvement of the Detroit River, and who has had the benefit of the views of the pilots and others who navigate the river, is of opinion that the bill as reported by the Committee on Commerce will not accomplish the object desired. I am informed that the bill as reported by the Committee on Commerce will not accomplish the object desired. I am informed that the bill as reported by the Committee on Commerce will not accomplish the object desired. I am informed that the bill as reported by the Committee on Commerce will not accomplish the object desired.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The only business transacted at the Exchange yesterday (Dec. 19) was the adjournment of two legal sales by ROBERTS & MACOMBER both under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., as referee. The property advertised to be sold is located as follows: First sale, house and lot on the south side of One Hundred and Fifth-street, 125 feet west of First-avenue, lot six 100.5, adjourned to Dec. 19; second sale, house and lot, on the west side of the Bloomingdale road, 75 feet 11 inches north of Ninety-ninth-street, lot 20x75, adjourned indefinitely. The only sales to take place today are of a legal character, and for the remainder of the week there is but little prospect of any marked activity.

JOHN MCCLAVE, No. 31 Pine-street, reports having sold, at private sale, yesterday, 75 undivided one-half interests in sixteen lots fronting between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets—first lot on each street respectively—its feet east of Seventh-avenue, for $21,300. This press is independent of any issues or movements occurring during the past year, and the purchaser, further advised to pay his assessments on the property at such times as the same may become due.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Stuyvesant, W. s., 98.9 ft. N. of 79th-st., lot 24.11x75.11 ..... $35,000
Madison-st., e. s., 22.5 ft. s. of Seventh-st., 21.6x 25,000
and 25,000
and 25,000
Gth-st., s. s., 200 ft. W. of 1st-av., 12.11x100.4x 5,250
Allen-st., e. s., 50 ft. n. of 4th-st., 25x75, to erect a building, and 10,000
4th-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x75, to erect a building, and 10,000
Gth-st., s. s., 125

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Londonderry. Steamers located and fitted expressly for the trade, and will be found unsurpassed for comfortable and speedy passages by any other route for this.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	CABIN.	STEERAGE.
To Glasgow	$80	$30
To Londonderry	80	30

Steamers leave Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey-st.

For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 7 Bowling Green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers and mails.

From Pier No. 47 North River.

Hibernia, Saturday, Dec. 17 | Algeria, Wednesday, Jan. 11
Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 22 | Africa, Saturday, Jan. 14
Palestine, Wednesday, Dec. 28 | Asia, Wednesday, Jan. 18
Parthia, Saturday, Dec. 31 | Siberia, Thursday, Jan. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	CABIN.	STEERAGE.
First Cabin, $100 gold.	Second Cabin, $60 gold.	
First Cabin to Paris	$140 gold.	

Steerage passage, (Office No. 2 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or other passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 47 North River.

ENGLAND, Wednesday, Dec. 28, at 4 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, Lawton, Saturday, Dec. 31, at 4 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and upwards, according to accommodation. Steerage, $30 currency.

Prepaid certificates issued from Liverpool, Queenstown, London, Glasgow, and Londonderry, $30 currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

J. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GOLD DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

LAFAYETTE, Bourdet, SATURDAY, Dec. 17
VILLE DE PARIS, Surgeon, SATURDAY, Dec. 24

For freight or passage apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 39 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

	First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $150.	$100.	

Through tickets to Japan, China, Australia and Europe, at reduced rates.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

ON 7TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Dec. 21, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Departure of each every month will touch at San Juan Guatemala.

Steamer JAPAN will leave 5th Francisco Dec. 21, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freights for San Francisco will be sent, and to received until 4 P. M. Monday, Dec. 19.

Freight for General Assembly and Scotia Pacific will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, Dec. 17, only, after the sailing of which day offered shippers no calculating inland charges for.

For freight or passage apply on board, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

E. H. HASY, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN),

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY'S LINE OF STEAMERS will leave full power from New-York every WEDNESDAY as follows:

IOANO, Capt. Price.....Dec. 21, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Green.....Dec. 28, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. W. Price.....Jan. 4, at —
CITY OF BROOKLYN, Capt. Chadwick.....Jan. 11, at —
MANHATTAN, Capt. Forsyth.....Jan. 18, at —
MINNESOTA, Capt. J. W. Freeman.....Jan. 25, at —

Steerage passage, $30, gold.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING H. B. M. MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail Dec. 15, at 2 P. M. from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President.
No. 5 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

Families or gentlemen going to or residing in the interior of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one, thereby saving time and trouble in procuring the services from multiplicity of agents and troublesome applications, examination and conveyance of luggage; in an unfamiliar country, and as an interpreter of money, accounts to which they are exposed in visiting parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers, well qualified to perform every duty, can be obtained by applying to the COURRIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travel, issued by J. E. HOMES, Passport Agent, No. 129 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR

Calling at Queenstown

THE NEW AND FAVORITE STEAMSHIP

HIBERNIA,

Capt. [illegible],

Will sail from Pier No. 47 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 1 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavaca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi, and Ohio Rivers, to be transferred at New-Orleans.

For freight or passage apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 51 Broadway.

Steamer HIBERNIA will leave Pier No. 47 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 1 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 51 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

NOW FOR MACY'S

HOLIDAY GOODS!!

We are now opening One Hundred and Eighteen Cases of

GERMAN TOYS AND FANCY GOODS

for the Holidays, which we have purchased at the lowest figures, and will be sold from one-quarter to one-half less than last year's prices. Having passed the Custom House before the late advance in duties, we are enabled to offer these goods at prices which defy competition. Our stock during the Holidays will be more than double that of any previous year, and we shall offer Bargains in every department. Many of the goods are entirely new to this market, and we shall be pleased to have the public call and examine our stock, even if not disposed to purchase.

ELEGANT AND COSTLY FURNITURE

Goods selected by our Mr. MACY, while in Europe. Orders for Furniture will receive prompt attention.

PURCHASERS FROM ABROAD

Will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere, as we have the largest and most complete assortment of the above goods in the City, viz.:

A Large Assortment of FINE DOLL-HOUSES.
A Splendid Assortment of TOY STABLES.
A Splendid Assortment of WARE-HOUSES.
A Splendid Assortment of TOY GUARD-HOUSES.
A Splendid Assortment of FIRE ENGINES.
A Splendid Assortment of DOLL'S PARLOR FURNITURE.
A Splendid Assortment of DOLL'S KITCHENS.
TOY SIDE-BOARDS, WARD-ROBES, WASH-STANDS in great variety.
GROCERY STORES.
BAZAARS.
FLOWER-STORES.
BOXES OF CAVALRY, INFANTRY, ZOUAVE SOLDIERS' GAMES, PICTURE-BLOCKS, PAPER DOLLS, WIRE JAPANNED CARRIAGES, SADDLE and CARRIAGE HORSES, NATURAL SHELL TOYS.
MAGNETIC BASKETS, very fine, with Pheasants.

BOX TOYS.

TOWNS, VILLAGES, SHEEP-FOLDS WITH SHEEP, FARM-YARDS, MENAGERIES, MARKETS, ANIMALS, NATURAL SKIN—SWISS COTTAGES, BARGES, BUREAUS, CHAIRS, KITCHEN FURNITURE, COW-HOUSES, RAILWAYS, ZOUAVES, ZOUAVES. Fine quality at very low prices.

GAMES.

LOTO, VERY FINE; also, a full assortment of every description. DOMINOES, BACKGAMMON, NINE-PINS, COMIC FIGURES—SANTA CLAUS, ARKS.

TOILET SETS.

TOY TEA AND DINNER SETS.

GROWING AND KISSING FIGURES.

WOOLLY ANIMALS.

WOOLLY DOGS, SHEEP, CATS, RABBITS, and other animals, all sizes. SOMETHING NEW.

TOY TOOL CHESTS.

CARRIOLETTS, HORSE TEAMS, MULE TEAMS, OX TEAMS, EXPRESS WAGONS, RAILROAD CARS, MOVABLE WAGONS, GUNS, HORSE AND CART, KNAPSACKS, SOLDIERS' CAPS.

DOLLS.

A large assortment of FRENCH JOINTED DOLLS, dressed and undressed, ever shown in the City.

A very large assortment of GERMAN DOLLS, VERY FINE QUALITY.

A very fully assortment of LONDON WAX DOLLS in the City. Direct from LONDON.

We have the finest assortment of

PARIS FANCY GOODS AND TOYS

in the City. Direct from PARIS.

FANCY BOXES OF PERFUMERY, containing 6 VIOLET SILK SACHETS, 6 FANCY SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, 6 PAIRS KID GLOVES and 6 HANDKERCHIEF BOXES.

WRITING DESKS.

A fine assortment of

FRENCH BRONZES,

new designs, at extremely low prices. Also,

ROBERTS' TOILET SETS.

BOUQUET HOLDERS.

ODOR CASES.

CRYSTAL VASES, GILT ORNAMENTS, PARLOR and BOUDOIR ORNAMENTS, in great BEAUTIFUL and ATTRACTIVE STYLES.

VIENNA AND VIENNA FANS.

An ELEGANT assortment of REAL LACE, PEARL, IVORY, and GILT FANS at POPULAR PRICES.

VIENNA LEATHER GOODS.

FINE RUSSIA and VIENNA LEATHER DRESSING CASES, TRAVELING BAGS, PORTE-MONNAIES, GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, OPERA GLASSES, BOUQUET HOLDERS, &c. &c.

Also, a full assortment of

COTTAGE WOOD GOODS, such as BOTTLE STANDS, PORTE-MONNAIES, NEEDLE-BOOKS, COTTON and TAPE BOXES, NAPKIN RINGS, and many new styles in these Wood Goods.

FANCY ARTICLES.

In great variety. Call for POPULAR PERFUMES, COMBS and BRUSHES in BUFFALO SHELL and IVORY, warranted first-class goods.

WOODEN GOODS.

WOODEN GOODS of every description, both fine and coarse, for sale. Carved wooden jack-stands, tailor-boards, &c., wooden egg-stands, knives and forks, bread-platters, butter-pats, and everything appertaining to

WOODEN WEDDINGS.

In addition to the above we will find the following departments well stocked and in prime order for Fall trade.

A large and superior assortment of JEWELRY, GOLD and SILVER JEWELRY of elegant and unique styles, such as is rarely found in this market. Also,

HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

A LARGE AND SPACIOUS ADDITION.

Do not fail to call and examine.

New Addition,

for 12 it will tell that story. Assortment of house keeping goods too numerous to mention.

BOOKS—PERIODICALS and TOY BOOKS.

ALL POPULAR BOOKS at the LOWEST PRICES.

Add to business and increase

STOCK OF SUPERIOR BOOKS.

All styles BIBLES and PRAYER-BOOKS.

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FRENCH BONNET;

She can have a real

LACE HANDKERCHIEF;

She can have a real

SILK PARASOL;

She can have a real pair of

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A SCHOOL FOR LAWYERS.

Reorganization of the Law Department of the New-York University—Remarks of Hon. W. A. Butler, H. E. Davies, Judge Woodruff and Ex-Judge Emott.

Last evening an interesting reception meeting was held at the New-York University upon the occasion of the reorganization of the Law Department of that institution. Rev. Dr. HOWARD CROSBY, Chancellor of the University, presided, and among the noted members of the Bench and Bar present were Chancellor Zabriskie, of New-Jersey; Judge Woodruff, of the United States Court; District-Attorney Noah Davis, Judges Mcnell and McCunn, of the Superior Court; Ex-Judges Emott and Pierrepont, Messrs. Dennis McMahon, Theodore E. Tomlinson, Samuel B. Thomas, W. A. Butler and others.

Mr. WM. ALLEN BUTLER made a few remarks, in which he spoke of the importance of a law university as giving grace and precision to the learning to be delivered in the various courses.

Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES and Hon. HENRY J. BUTLER, then the Assistant Professors of Law, and a member of the New-York Bar, prepared a programme of the law course of the New-York University, the outlines of the plan there sketched having been pursued in the course of instruction recently adopted, and it is believed that it were complete and thorough system would not be devised. The practical things will be taught in the lectures, which way be suggested will be abundant. The eminent object of the able and earnest men are to instruct in the noble science of law from its broad principles and the noble ends of their application. His further said: I am confident that the students will not only become the first rank practitioners, but, and by, by their high character, they will become the faculty of instruction. Their vacations and acquirements, and their moral character for the duties they have assumed, and the zeal and energy with which they enter upon their responsible and important duties, the commencement of their career. I venture the prediction, that under their auspices the law school of the University takes a new departure, and that in the future it will maintain an honorable rivalry with the colleges and common law schools connected with other institutions. By the munificent liberality of a member of the Council of the University, (himself a member of our profession,) this school has at its command a large and exceedingly well selected library. To which all the important statutes, American and English, and the entire series of the "Law Library," a very full collection of English reports in law and equity, the complete reports of several of our States, and of the United States Supreme Court. Valuable additions are made in each year, and it is to be hoped that all these work will be added as they appear. The class rooms have been located with library at all convenient hours, for purposes of study and reference. The graduates of the three law schools of this State, I refer to that of Columbia College, that at Albany, and that of this institution, are entitled to admission as attorneys and counsellors at law, at the end of the legal year, and these schools are thus annually making additions to the Bar of our State, of learned and able practitioners, worthy to administer the sacred trust reposed in them, and of its highest honors.

Mr. DAVIES was followed by Judge WOODRUFF. The main points of his remarks were that the profession must be educated up to a higher standard; we wanted, he said, more real, hearty, earnest, honest, truth-loving men at the New-York Bar.

Ex-Judge EMOTT's remarks, which followed, were received with much favor by those present. He said, among other things, that the public, through the Press and otherwise, contended that lawyers were responsible for the corruption of the Judiciary. So long as clients could, by their own personal influence, reach the Judges in this State, they do. He thought the respectable members of the Bar were powerless. There was no remedy anywhere except in a higher education of the young and rising members of the Bar, instilling into the minds of those who are to follow higher and better principles. He admitted, he said, that to some extent our judicial system was eating out the very vitals of our commercial and social fabric. All good and thoughtful men, therefore, must be more than willing to do what they could to see that the profession was purified, and would soon be attained. With the co-operation of the Bar, the Bench would soon be purified.

Blasting Rock.

The engineer and divers engaged in the nitro-glycerine blasting operation upon Diamond Reef, off Governor's Island, examined the locality yesterday. The muddy condition of the water prevented their seeing, but by groping in the dark, on their hands and knees, over the place, they found a great cavity made, about thirty-five feet square and ten deep. The stone was shivered in small pieces and broken. In these holes, some of which the divers could insert their arms between the pieces into an open space below. A rough estimate by these explorers places the amount of rock broken at 400 tons. It is evident that the mind of the reef has been effectually broken up. A dredge is to take up the fragments, after which a thorough scraping will be made by means of magnesium lights, adopted by the engineer and divers' corps. Gen. NEWTON has declared the explosions entirely satisfactory, and will report them under the direction of Maj. R. HOWARD, of the patronage. There will be but little trouble in removing the entire reef, as well as other harbor obstructions of a similar nature. The same process is being continued on this reef. Hereafter heavier charges will be fired, this recent experiment proving their safety and economy. Twelve to nine tons the power, with the greater results of complete breaking into fragments, at half the trouble and cost of powder, are among the important advantages gained.

Murderous Affray in Brooklyn.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, WILLIAM HALL, twenty-one years of age, residing at the corner of Twenty-second-street and Third-avenue, while on his way home was set upon by a number of roughs on Fifth-avenue and badly beaten. Seeing a street-car coming along, however, they appear to have relaxed their hold upon him, and he, making good use of his limbs, succeeded in placing himself quickly inside the conveyance. No sooner had he done so than the assailants, entering the car, resumed the attack. Their leader, a young man named JOHN ROURKE, HALL having been knocked down, got on top of him and beat him in the most frightful manner with a stone about the size of a brick. While this was going on, however, HALL managed to draw and discharge a revolver, the bullet from which passed through the fleshy part of his own hand into the abdomen of ROURKE, who, of course, fell back bleeding into the arms of his friends. The report of the shot brought up Acting-Roundsman Wilkinson and Police Officer Mark Isaacs, of the Hall-street police station. They found ROURKE, Patrick Hannay, Edward Glen, John Manning, Charles Haggerty, James Murphy, William Hall and Mark Rose.

The two immediate contestants had their wounds dressed, and HALL was sent home, while ROURKE was conveyed to the City Hospital, where he lay until a late hour last night with the bullet still unextracted. The doctors fear he will die. A preliminary examination was held at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and the case finally adjourned until Saturday next.

The Washington Market Business in Trouble.

The Inspector of Markets has recently created quite a sensation in Washington Market by suspending several of the dealers for non-payment of rents and violation of the rules. The offending dealers were determined not to abide by the decision of the Inspector, and accordingly proceeded to the City Hall to obtain redress. There they acted in a disorderly and violent manner, and attracted a large crowd by their loud denunciation of the Inspector. As the minutes flew by, the crowd of spectators grew denser, and the wrangle became more and more complicated, the scene being a very animated one. Roundsman WILKINSON, of the City Hall Police, finally interfered and arrested three of the disputants, named JAMES FOSTER, a brother of the Market superintendent; HENRY OFF and PATRICK MONAHAN, on a charge of disorderly conduct. When the prisoners were arraigned before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs, the Magistrate found it difficult to understand the case, owing to the painfully loud confusion of statements. As no breach of the peace had actually been committed, the Magistrate decided to temporarily commit the accused to cool their choler, and when that Court adjourned released them with a reprimand.

New-York Nautical School—Fifteenth Anniversary—Discourse by Dr. Wm. F. Thoms.

The nineteenth anniversary of the New-York Nautical School, held last evening at No 92 Madison-street, was well attended by the numerous friends of the institution. ERASTUS SMITH, President of the Metropolitan Savings Bank, opened the meeting with a few remarks on the importance of the education of young seamen, and after Hon. Dr. WM. F. THOMS read letters from Admiral D. D. PORTER and Wm. D. HASKIN, Secretary of the New-York Port Society, expressive of their good wishes for the welfare of the School. Dr. THOMS then delivered the annual discourse on the subject of "The Patriotic Education of American Seamen." He gave a somewhat detailed account of the earliest systems of navigation and traced the history of the art down to the present time. In conclusion, he said that this nautical school was established by Capt. THOMS, a shipmaster of twenty-five years' experience in all parts of the world and author of the *New Practical Navigator*, in use among all Classes of vessels now, for the purpose of securing the intellectual, moral and social improvement of seamen, thus providing our merchant marine with better educated and more reliable men, and our ships-of-war with intelligent men. Since the organization 5,200 seamen have been educated, 2,000 of whom were naval officers during the late war, and 50,000 marines have attended the Literary Department, where a large library marine museum and nautical instruments are at their disposal. After the discussion Capt. FISHER, Rev. Drs. MOSES, H. D. MURPHY and others delivered complimentary addresses.

BILLIARDS.

The Ladies Masque in Brooklyn—A Fashionable Gathering of Brooklyn Belles.

In 1869 Mr. J. R. SAMUELS, the enterprising proprietor of the Assembly Billiard Rooms in Brooklyn, inaugurated a series of billiard matches on scales, and yesterday afternoon the fourth match of the series took place, the occasion attracting the elite matronage and the presence of the lady admirers of the game ever gathered in a public hall. The attendance was by special invitation, and the assembly was of the highest respectability, many of the most fashionable of the cadaeis of Brooklyn being present with their ladies. The programme arranged included a display by Messrs. GARDNER and Mc. Sweetnam, assisted by Mr. CYRILLE DION, but owing to illness the lady was unable to be present. Gardner with an interesting exhibition of the features of the French and American games of billiards, after which Mr. Sweetnam displayed his wonderful powers in fancy shots. We give below the score of the French game, won by GARDNER, and that of the American game which Sweetnam won with ease in two innings:

THE FRENCH GAME.

Gardner.	Dion.	Gardner.	Dion.
1	0	18	10
2	2	19	3
3	3	20	4
4	4	21	5
5	5	22	6
6	6	23	7
7	7	24	8
8	8	25	9
9	9	26	10
10	10	27	11
11	11	28	12
12	12	29	13
13	13	30	14
14	14	31	15
15	15	32	16
16	16	33	17
17	17	34	18

Average of winner, 8.

The score of the American game was as follows:

Gardner.	Dion.
1	15
2	15

Average of winner, 12½.

Fair of the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

Another Fair will be opened this evening at Lyric Hall, Sixth-avenue and Forty-second-street, under the direction of the ladies of the Heavenly Rest, in aid of the church and for charitable purposes. The Fair will be of short duration, as it is intended to close next Thursday evening. The room will present a very pleasing appearance, and the tables will be loaded with the most varied assortment of articles especially suited to the gift season, such as toys, books, photographs, fancy-goods, laces, embroideries, chromos, and other works of art. In an adjoining room a large Christmas tree has been erected, so that the youthful visitors will be able to anticipate the pleasure reserved for them at home at the hand of Santa Claus. Refreshments will be provided in a bountiful manner, and a fine band of music will be in attendance.

The Telegraphers' Ball.

Notwithstanding the unpleasant weather last evening, Apollo Hall was well filled with the New-York telegraphers and their friends, who had assembled to do honor to the annual reunion of this most useful and indispensable class of the community. Among the distinguished guests present were the prominent officers of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and prominent among the veteran telegraphers was Capt. W. O. LEWIS, one of the oldest operators in the country. The Associated Press was represented by Capt. HOWELL. The Reception Committee consisted of J. B. Ottman, M. H. Redding, J. C. Stewart, T. M. Miller, W. H. Mattocks, C. O. Lewis, W. Burnham, J. L. Edwards, R. T. Orland, and J. F. Crote. The Floor Committee was M. S. Roberts, W. H. Collins, G. W. Roberts, John McKeachie, R. J. Hutchinson, J. G. Case, T. T. Dennis, Harry Bertram, G. K. Wolcott, Edward Gordon, W. H. McGibney. And the Committee of Arrangements consisted of J. H. Redding, J. B. Ottman, J. C. Stewart, W. H. Collins, and M. K. Tompson.

The Case of the Steam-Ship Florida.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, before Judge BENEDICT, Mr. BEEBE made application for an immediate trial in the case of the steam-ship *Florida*, against which an attachment was issued in August last, at the instance of the Spanish Consul, on the charge that she was being fitted out for the purpose of assisting the Cuban revolutionary movement. The District-Attorney moved for a further adjournment, in consequence of the absence of several material witnesses. The Court said if the Government presented an affidavit setting forth as a ground for a postponement the absence of material witnesses, he would adjourn the case for a reasonable period. The District-Attorney assented to the proposition, and the case was adjourned to this morning.

Personal.

E. C. Banfield, Solicitor of the Treasury Department, Washington; Hon. Roswell Hart, of Rochester; Hon. D. K. McCarthy, of Syracuse, and Dr. Charles Dennison, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Ex-Congressman J. S. Black, of North Carolina; Hon. O. H. Letcher, of Washington; Mayor Ezra Willard, of Omaha; Gen. McClarmont, of the United States Army, and Judge J. R. Ramsey, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Thos. D. Maurice, of the United States Army, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. J. P. Unlois, of the Russian Legation, is at the Westminster Hotel. Hon. Samuel Frothingham, of Boston, and A. C. Maxwell, of Michigan, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Mayor Hall and the Census.

Inquiries have been made as to why the City authorities do not commence to take a census of the City as promised by Mayor HALL. The Mayor states that a census of the City, in representative districts, was commenced a few days ago, but shortly after the work had been begun he was shown a letter from Secretary FISH to one of our Congressional Representatives in which it was stated that the President had directed a new census to be taken, and that the work would be commenced immediately. Under these circumstances the Mayor thought it better to suspend all action in the matter, at least until the new census is completed.

The Gasoline Tank Explosion—Verdict.

The inquest in the case of CHARLES F. MEYER, who was killed by the explosion of a gasoline tank in Fifty-fifth street, was concluded yesterday, by Coroner SCHIRMER. Very little additional testimony of importance was elicited, and the jury rendered a verdict censuring the New-York Gas-saving Meter Company for not notifying Mr. KERR, or his foreman, that the tank had previously contained gasoline. They recommended the grand jury be instructed in the use of gasoline and other explosive substances.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The social tea-party to be held to-night and to-morrow night in the lecture-room of the Macdougal-street Baptist Church, in aid of the church, promises to be a very delightful affair. This old-fashioned method of collecting funds for church purposes is, after all, one of the pleasantest and the best.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fire occurred in the stable No. 226 Washington-street, owned by ROBERT GIBSON, whose loss of $1,000 is covered by a policy for $2,000 in the Mercantile Insurance Company. There were seventy horses in the stable at the time, but they were all taken out without injury.

An examination in the case of WILLIAM CLEARY, alias John Williams, alias "Barney," charged with having attempted to pass a counterfeit $20 bill at the Union Arcade, No. 108 Fulton, and No. 108 Elizabeth-street. The testimony showed that the accused entered the place at a late hour on Friday evening, in company with several other persons, and that he offered the spurious bill to FRANK OTTO, a bar-tender, in payment for drinks. ADAM MILLER, the proprietor, subsequently called Policeman GEORGE P. MALLACH, who arrested the accused. CHARLES FLAY, a ginger-snap peddler, of No. 111 Baxter-street, was arrested, yesterday, as an accomplice. Both were committed to the Ludlow-street Jail.

The annual sale of pews in the Church of the Messiah, Park-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, took place last evening, Mr. WARREN acting as auctioneer. There was not so much competition as last year, no doubt owing to the fact that there has been an advance of eight per cent on the rentals. The church contains 194 pews, ranging in value from $100 to $300, on some of which 10 and on some 20 per cent is paid. The following are some of the most prominent purchasers: C. H. Russell, Peter Hawkins, Ansel Bishop, Judge Hilton, O. F. Miller, W. B. Dinsmore, W. Wolfe, J. Babcock, J. T. Price, G. F. Gilman, N. D. Higgins, J. Price, W. G. Sterling, W. F. Bridge, W. R. Foot, F. H. Macy and F. Hall.

The ladies connected with the Bedford-street M. E. Church are preparing for a Fair, to be held at the church, corner of Bedford and Old Ladies' Home, in February next, in aid of the church and Sunday-school interest. They are determined to spare neither time nor expense to make it a success, and it is hoped the members of sister churches, as well as the public generally, will sustain the worthy effort. The following are the names of the ladies who form the Committee of Arrangements: Mrs. John Reaves, Mrs. Chas. Hasbrock, Mrs. Frances Bonner, Mrs. Chas. Hall, Mrs. Alex. Depew.

A mass temperance meeting, under the auspices of the National Temperance Society, was held last evening at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Twenty-second-street and Fourth-avenue. Addresses were delivered by Bishop JAMES, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Rev. Dr. ADAMS and others, deprecating the use of spirituous liquors under all circumstances, and particularly on social gatherings, as the primary cause of intemperance, destitution and crime.

An adjourned meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, this evening, to consider the report of Committee No. Four, in relation to the "Navigability of Rivers Transporting Ice in Time of War," and to discuss such other subjects of general interest connected therewith as may be brought before it by any member, relative to the transportation of merchandise. Other business will be laid over at the last meeting, will be acted upon.

The Christmas appeal of the Children's Aid Society has been generously responded to by Mr. BALDWIN the clothier, who has sent them a large parcel of new clothing, of excellent quality and workmanship, to be distributed among the homeless boys, in their various schools and lodging-houses. Considering the many claims upon Mr. BALDWIN's time and the generosity manifested by the institutions, the example of Mr. BALDWIN ought to be largely followed.

"Jerry" DUNN, who is under sentence of imprisonment for killing JAMES LOGAN, wrote a letter yesterday to Justice DOWLING, denying that he had ever threatened to assassinate the Magistrate because the latter had sent him to the Island. DUNN, in his letter, explained that THEODORE ALLEN had circulated the report to injure him, and that he had once before sought to cause DUNN's arrest for highway robbery, when the real culprits were already in custody.

In the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, FRANK FILLY, alias Bishop, was charged in the dragging and subsequently robbing JOHN BALLANTINE, who resides at French's Hotel, of $100, in a railway car on the way from Jersey City to Westfield, Mass. Filly induced him to drink, and they both immediately took the train for Westfield. He was held for trial.

An affray occurred last evening in the saloon of PETER MCGUIRE, No. 41 East-street, during which PETER KELLY, of No. 5 Columbia-street, was shot in the leg by one PETER WILMOT, and seriously injured. After his wound was dressed he was taken by the Police, who arrested WILMOT, and he was locked up in the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house.

A crowded and fashionable audience attended Prof. DOMENICO' lecture on "The Triumphs of Modern Science," at Association Hall, last night. The lecture was an exceedingly valuable one, and the experiments were all very successful.

The Hudson River is still open to Albany and Troy. Amorning paper was in error yesterday in saying that it was not. The owners of the Albany and Troy line of steamers, in another column that their boats are still running.

JOHN KEEFFE, who stabbed JAMES DUNGOLL in the side, on Sunday evening, was held at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, to await the result of the injuries.

The Board of Police yesterday notified the Police Surgeons that after the 1st of January the rule requiring them to live in their respective districts will be strictly enforced.

BROOKLYN.

CORNELIUS HOUSTON and MATHEW CONNIFF, boarding in the house of Mr. CURTIN, at the corner of Mackerel-avenue and Smith-street, E. D., had a quarrel yesterday morning, the subject of which was that HOUSTON stabbed his opponent twice in the back with a knife, wounding him so severely that fears are entertained of his life. Both were under the influence of liquor, the assailant especially. HOUSTON was arrested and committed to jail by Justice HAZEN, to await the result of CONNIFF's injuries.

Collector FREELAND, of the Second District, on Saturday last seized a large quantity of whisky, found in the cellar of the store of WILLIAM STAHLMAN, corner of Smith and Mercerole streets, E. D. Yesterday, in the United States Court, on motion of Assistant District-Attorney ALLEN, process was issued and the Marshal took possession of the property.

Capt. MCLEOD of the bark Nero, now discharging his cargo at the foot of Montague-street, was fined $50, yesterday, by Justice WILLIAMS, for having "put out part of his cargo without a license from the Board of Health.

AUSTIN NOLAN, who was arrested on Thursday last for attempting to shoot WILLIAM RIX, on Fulton-street, was discharged from custody by Justice WALSH yesterday morning, RIX having failed to support the charge.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday, Mrs. ANNA M. WEST, wife of JOHN J. WEST, a resident of Wheatly, Suffolk County, was struck by a locomotive on the Flushing and North-side Railroad, at the Dutch Kill crossing, and fatally injured. Mrs. West had crossed the track, and hearing the train, became bewildered, and attempted to recross, when she was hit and hurled about twenty-five feet.

NEW-JERSEY.

The law suit of KING vs. RUCKMAN, involving over $1,000,000 of property, after a long and tedious litigation of two and a half years, has just been brought to a final close in the Court of Errors and Appeals at Trenton, N. J. In May, 1868, Dr. B. W. KING, of this city, purchased of ELISHA RUCKMAN, of Chester, N. J., 9,000 acres of land opposite Yonkers, lying on and along the Hudson River for more than three miles, and extending back nearly to the Northern New-Jersey railroad. RUCKMAN refusing to carry out the agreement, a suit was brought for specific performance of contract before the Chancellor of New-Jersey, and in October, 1869, was decided against KING. The case was appealed from the Chancellor's decision to the Court of Errors and Appeals at Trenton. The case was argued on behalf of Dr. KING by WM. L. DAYTON and FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN, and the Court has just reversed the decision of the Chancellor, and decreed that RUCKMAN must convey the land according to contract to KING, and pay costs.

WM. S. PATTERSON, of Newark, who died suddenly last Sunday, was one of the oldest and most respected of the business men of this city. He was a graduate of Princeton College, and studied law in the office of the late Gov. PENNINGTON. Leaving the profession early, on account of ill-health, he commenced a business career which was prosperous and honorable. At the time of his death he was President of the Newark Gas-light Company and a director in two banking institutions. He was sixty-two years of age, and leaves a family.

A Mrs. MURRAY, residing at Union Hill, escaped a terrible death in Jersey City, carrying her child, about two months old, in her arms. The child was thickly wrapped, and on loosening the wrappings, was found to be entirely dead, having, it is supposed, been suffocated.

An accident of a singular character occurred at Hudson City on Sunday evening. A little daughter of Sergt. REILLY threw a cartridge into the stove, which exploded, the ball passing through the stove and striking the child in the face, inflicting a terrible wound.

On Saturday night a patrolman found the body of his colleague, PRICE, on the track of the New-Jersey Railroad, on the meadows. The body was lying half in the water, and was partially frozen. The woman was apparently about seventy-five years of age.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Second Lieut. W. F. Reynolds, of the First Artillery, is ordered to report in person to the Superintendent of the West Point Academy for duty. At their own request, Capt. Isaac D. Levy, Walter M. Pease, and Robert Gray are honorably discharged from the service, under the third section of the act of July 15, 1870, by direction of the President on recommendation of a Board of Officers convened for the purpose. Second Lieut. Thomas A. Bailey is mustered out of the service for causes other than injuries received in the line of duty.

Advices from San Domingo up to Dec. 8, announce the safety, after the recent terrible gales, of the United States steamer *Nantasket*, Commander Roderick S. McCook. The *Nantasket* arrived on the 8th of December from Port Plata. The gunboat *Tacony*, Commander Irvin, was at San Domingo City. The *Swatara*, Commander Wadd N. Allen, had left San Domingo for St. Thomas. The *Shenandoah*, according to advices from Europe, at Key West, on call for Admiral Poor for Portsmouth Navy-yard to refit, the first for China, and the *Nantasket* is accompany the flag-ship to the Mediterranean.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Nov. 21.—The United States steam-of-war *Portsmouth* is expected to arrive here on the 24th from Rio. The *Lancaster*, the flag-ship of the squadron, will then go to Rio. In the meantime, the gun-boat *Wasp* will remain at anchor off Colonia to protect American interests, which many years ago suffered from the depredations of an outside vessel, and S. W. Knowlton, with mails, and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steam-ship Saratoga, Lockwood, Charleston, Dec. 17, to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steam-ship Georgia, Hazard, Savannah, Dec. 17, to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steam-ship Columbia, Hance, Baltimore, Dec. 19, to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steam-ship Chesapeake, Hance, Baltimore, Dec. 19, to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steam-ship Roanoke, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion S. S. Co.

Steam-ship Connecticut, Hance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Bark George Kingman, (of Boston,) Eldridge, Matanzas 20 ds., with fruit to L. E. Amstock & Co.—vessel to Russell, Howe & Co. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 31, and Madeira Nov. 14, with fine weather.

Schr. Lizzie A. Boynton, Boynton, Baltimore, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Mineola, Dimick, Baltimore 4 ds., with grain to Wm. Baker & Co.

Schr. Sarah E. Thomas, Arnold, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. C. Lynch, Lynch, Baltimore 4 ds., with grain to Isaac Merrill & Co.

Schr. Oliver Scofield, Dissenway, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal for Hoboken.

Schr. John J. Ward, Lord, Alexandria 5 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Francis Rockwell, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Ada S. Allen, Hopper, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Fashion, Heath, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Raven, Johnson, Port Johnson, for Bridgeport.

Schr. S. P. M. Tucker, Tucker, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sarah Wetson, Smith, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. W. F. Willman, Curtis, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Connecticut, Stevens, New-Haven, for Hoboken.

Schr. New Eagalus, Hallock, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Silas Runyon, Campbell, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary E. Holsen, Pitts, Delaware.

Schr. Flash, Booker, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Miss Jane, Hobbie, Virginia.

Schr. Ida Grant, Mason, Virginia.

Schr. Thos. White, White, Virginia.

Schr. Fleet, McGivon, Virginia.

Schr. John Cole, Cole, Virginia.

Schr. Emily Rogers, Lisbon, Virginia.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Somers, Virginia.

Schr. G. F. Taylor, Steelman, Virginia.

Schr. Miss Jane, Hobbie, Virginia.

Schr. Lottie, Kelly, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lizzie B. Kimball, Kimball, New-Haven.

Schr. Hannah, Tryon, Bay-mout.

Schr. David Babcock, Hoyt, Providence.

WIND—Sundown, Night, S. W., cloudy.

Below.

Brig Augusta, (Swed.) Morgren, Rio Janeiro Oct. 21; C. W. Morris, (Br.) Morris, Lingan. (By pilot-boat Charlotte Webb, No. 5.)

Sailed.

Steam-ship City of Merida, for Havana and Vera Cruz; Saratoga, for Richmond; ship Florella, for Melbourne.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—Arr. steamers Rouse, from Philadelphia; Neptune, from New-York. The schr. Rescue, from New-York, reports on the 17th inst., off the Shoal Light-ship, bearing N., sixty miles. She had been blown off three times, and was getting short of provisions.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—Arr. steam-ship Wm. Lawrence, from Baltimore; brigs Mary E. Dana, from Georgetown, S. C.; and John W. Drisko, from Mississippi.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 19.—Arr. steam-ship Ellen Everett, from Yarmouth, N. S.; bark Beatrice, from Glentegan; schr. Ophelia, from Havana.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 19.—In the Roads for harbor, schrs. Dictator, Lottie Linwood and J. G. Curtis, for Boston; Lizzie Smith, for Salem, An N. Parker, for Providence.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 19.—Arr. steam-ship St. Louis, from New-York.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 19.—Arr. U. S. steamer Plymouth, Commander Wilkinson, from the Virginia Atlantic coast, with the Darien Surveying Expedition, and will sail to-morrow for New York.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 19.—Arr. steam-ship American, from Baltimore; bark Ocean Rover, from St. Johns, Porto Rico; brig Golden Rule, from Brunswick; bark Alpine, from Philadelphia; schrs. Conway, from Rockland; Stampede, from New-York; Ella Howell, from Nassau; brigs Fannie Spicer, from Cienfuegos; and Ida Frost, from Havana.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 19.—Arr. steamers Mary Guthrie and Isaac Bell, from New-York; Gary, from Baltimore.

Sailed.

Bark Carmel, (of St. John, N. B.) Patten, Antwerp Oct. 27, was boarded by pilot-boat Isaac Webb, No. 6, Dec. 14, in lat. 40 30, lon. 72.

Foreign Ports.

BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 7.—Arr. Otsego, from Montreal; J. Kitchen, from Montreal; American Lloyds, from Montreal; Ontario, from Pensacola; Ida Bethersy, from Montreal.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 18.—The Cunard steam-ship China, Capt. Macaulay, from New-York Dec. 7, arrived at this port at 5 A. M. to-day, (Sunday,) and soon after proceeded for Liverpool.

The Cunard steam-ship Denmark, Capt. Anthony, from New-York Dec. 3, arrived here at 7½ A. M., and subsequently proceeded to Liverpool.

BALL, BLACK & CO.

BROADWAY AND PRINCE-ST.,

HAVE OPENED THEIR ENTIRE COLLECTION OF NEW GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, COMPRISING THE BEST SELECTED STOCK OF

JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE AND FANCY GOODS

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY. THOSE PURCHASING FOR THE HOLIDAYS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO EXAMINE THIS STOCK.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

Broadway and Prince-st., Will Keep Their Store Open Evenings During the Holidays.

AU BON MARCHÉ.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

PEARL, RUSSIA LEATHER and all styles PARIS IVORY and all kinds HAIR BRUSHES and COMBS. OPERA-GLASSES. Pearl and Leather Opera, PEARL AND SHELL CARD-CASES and PORTE-MONNAIES in sets, in Morocco cases. DRESSING-CASES, LEATHERS, Gents' and Ladies'. WORK, JEWEL, HANDKERCHIEF and GLOVE BOXES. DESKS, Walnut and Leather. Gilt and Crystal FLOWER-STANDS. WHITEY JET and FANCY JEWELRY. SWISS CARVED WOOD GOODS. RUSSIA LEATHER and OTHER BAGS, &c., &c.

AT FORSTER'S,

NO. 811 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN 16TH AND 21ST STS.

RUPTURE.

DR. SHERMAN'S APPLIANCE AND COMPOUND is the only guarantee against pain, sure known to the profession. Treats inflamed, sinuous and injured the muscular structure and never cures. With the use of this appliance a child can wear it. No. 44 Broadway. Consultation free.

Photographed likenesses of bad cases before and after cure, with other information, mailed on receipt of 10c. stamp.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

FOR

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

AT ALL PRICES AND TO SUIT ALL AGES.

DURING THE PRESENT WEEK THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MESSRS. CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO., AND OF MESSRS. SCRIBNER, WELFORD & CO., NO. 654 BROADWAY, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND BOND STS., WILL BE KEPT OPEN EVENINGS IN ORDER TO ALLOW THE LARGEST POSSIBLE OPPORTUNITY FOR EXAMINATION OF THEIR VERY VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.

TEAS

FOR

CHRISTMAS.

GREAT REDUCTION.

NEW CROP

TEAS

NOW ARRIVING AND FOR SALE AT

CARGO PRICES,

AT THE SEVERAL STORES OF THE

GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

ALTHOF, BERGMANN & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

NOS. 20, 22, 24, AND 26 PARK-PLACE, CORNER OF CHURCH-ST.,

OFFER FOR SALE THEIR LARGE STOCK AT RETAIL,

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,

COMMENCING DEC. 19.

AMERICAN PIANOS

AT THE

PARIS EXPOSITION!

CHICKERING & SONS

TRIUMPHANT AT THE

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION.

PARIS, 1867.

Chickering & Sons

WERE AWARDED THE

Highest Recompense over all Competition, the Cross of the Legion of Honor and

FIRST GOLD MEDAL

for the American Pianos, in all three styles exhibited, viz.: Grand, Square and Upright. This award being distinctly stated by the Imperial Commission as

"FIRST IN THE ORDER OF MERIT,"

places the Pianos of Chickering & Sons at the head of the list, and above all other Pianos exhibited.

A general reduction in prices, and a strict adherence to the

ONE PRICE SYSTEM,

adopted by them April, 1859. Uniform and fair prices to all buyers.

In addition to their established styles of Pianos, Chickering & Sons offer for the use of schools, lodges and others wishing a good, reliable Piano, at an exceedingly low price,

The SCHOOL PIANO, a thoroughly complete instrument of seven octaves, precisely the same in size, scale, interior construction and workmanship as their first-class Concert Pianos, the only difference being that the School Piano is made in a perfectly plain case. It is in every respect a thoroughly first-class Chickering Piano, and is offered at a price which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Chickering & Sons also desire to call special attention to their new

Patent Upright Pianos,

which, for power and quality of tone, delicacy of touch, perfection of mechanism, durability and general excellence of workmanship, with beauty of design and finish, cannot be excelled by any other pianos of this style now offered.

Every Piano is Fully Warranted.

WAREROOMS,

No. 11 East 14th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av

ARTISTIC PRESENTS

FOR THE HOLIDAYS

At Schaus' Emporium,

No. 749 BROADWAY.

HARD-WOOD BOARDS

And Spanish Cedar

FOR CIGAR-BOXES,

and a large and magnificent assortment of

VENEERS,

comprising everything in Choice Inlay, both Foreign and Domestic, to which the attention of Cabinet-makers of all descriptions is invited. Send for Catalogue and Price List.

GEO. W. READ & CO.,

Factory, { No. 186 Monroe-st. / No. 200 Madison-st. } Nos. 186, 170 & 172 Cherry-st.

Musical Boxes

JUST RECEIVED,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BEAUTIFUL SWISS MUSIC-BOXES, INCLUDING EVERY STYLE, AT PRICES TO SUIT THE RESOURCES OF ALL.

FANCY SURPRISE MUSICAL BOXES, IN VARIOUS STYLES, AT THE MUSICAL BOX HEAD-QUARTERS.

M. J. PAILLARD & CO.,

NO. 680 BROADWAY.

UNTIL AFTER THE HOLIDAYS. TIFFANY & CO. WILL KEEP OPEN STORE DURING THE EVENINGS.

LONDON FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

GAME-BOXES, CARD-BOXES, LIQUOR-CASES, CIGAR-BOXES, STATIONERY-CABINETS, DRESSING-CASES, WRITING-DESKS, AND FOLIOS IN POLLARD OAK, ONYX, COROMANDEL, AND OTHER CHOICE WOODS, SOME WITH RICH GILT MOUNTINGS, JUST RECEIVED BY

TIFFANY & CO.,

Union-Square.

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN Railway Company OF ILLINOIS AND INDIANA.

(ON ROAD COMPLETED AND IN OPERATION.)

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. Interest at SEVEN PER CENT., payable in New-York May and November, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Price 92 1-2 and ACCRUED INTEREST in Currency. Subscription, $1,200,000. Issue of bonds limited to $12,000 per mile. Total length of line, 200 miles—80 COMPLETED AND IN OPERATION, rest under construction.

The road runs through one of the most populous and fertile regions in the West, connecting at St. Louis, the largest city in the West, with Nashville, the largest one in Tennessee, Louisville, the largest in Kentucky, and Evansville, the second in size in Indiana, by the shortest and best possible lines. Every mile of it is underlaid by the great coal field of Illinois, now mined at various points on the road, and yielding from 2,000,000 to 20,000,000 of tons per square mile.

The Salt Works of Galletin County on this line, now in operation, are of unlimited capacity, and the only ones within 150 miles of St. Louis.

The only Iron and Lead Mines in Illinois are found within ten miles of the track.

16,000,000 bushels of Corn, 4,500,000 bushels of Wheat, 100,000